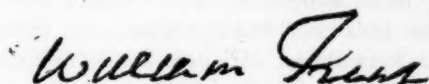


AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

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PHILADELPHIA BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF 1703.

Knowing from experience that sometimes the slightest information about an individual turns out to be a clue to something genealogically important, we have taken the trouble to make some abstracts from the ledger which Judge William Trent used in his mercantile transactions in Philadelphia in 1703, hoping to increase a little the intelligence concerning the almost earliest inhabitants of Philadelphia, and by printing the names of people Trent had dealings with not only compiling a Business Directory of Philadelphia in 1703, but also furnishing possibly some new clues useful to Philadelphia family history writers. The perusal of this old ledger to one interested in old Philadelphia was fascinating. On each of its 250 pages there are items, simple mercantile entries, nearly 200 years old though they are, which give an insight to the business life of early Philadelphia and personal intelligence about her foremost inhabitants of 1703.



was a native of Scotland, and came to Philadelphia when a young man and entered into mercantile

pursuits, and probably made a decent living this way, though from his only ledger—his third, and he had others after it—in our hands, without the necessary journal, it is impossible to compute his profits. In 1703-4, 12 mo., 9th, he was appointed a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, and took "ye oath of allegiance and the abjuration of the Pope's Supremacy," etc., in this land of "Liberty of Conscience." Although not bred to the law, his high character for integrity and business qualifications raised him to the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In 1714 he became owner of



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM TRENT, PHILADELPHIA.

800 acres of land in New Jersey, where stands the city of Trenton, perpetuating his name. In 1721 he took up his residence on this Jersey estate and was chosen to represent Burlington county in the New Jersey Assembly, and was appointed its speaker in 1723. From this he passed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and in 1724 he became chief justice, and died in Philadelphia, December 25, following.

Judge Trent, of "Bloomsbury Hall," near "Trent's Town, thirty miles up the river Delaware," had two wives. He *m.* 1st Miss Coxe, and *m.* 2d Miss Burge. His son, Major William Trent, *m.* Miss Coddington, of Rhode Island, and had issue according to the family Bible :

William Trent was born opposite the mouth of Wills Creek in Virginia the 28th May 1754 and was baptized by Mr. Hamilton Chaplin to the — Regiment.

Anri Trent was born at Lancaster the 20th October 1756 and was baptized by Mr. Craig Minister for the Borough of Lancaster.

Martha Trent was born at Lancaster the 24th October 1759 and was baptized by Mr. Barton Minister for the Borough of Lancaster.

Mary Trent was born at Carlisle the 3d December 1762 and was baptized by Mr. Thompson of Carlisle.

Sarah Trent was born at Carlisle the 29th November 1764 a little after 1 o'clock in the morning and baptized by Mr. Thompson.

John Trent was born at Carlisle the 21st April 1768 about 10 o'clock in the morning and was baptized by Mr. Thompson.

Major Trent's daughter Mary *m.* Nathan Beakes, and had a son, who *d. unm.*, and a daughter Lydia, who *m.* Mr. Rossell, whose family reside in Trenton.

James Logan, in a letter to Penn, December 5, 1703, says: * "Sam^l Carpenter has sold the house thou lived in to William Trent for £850." This was the historic "Slate-roof House" at southeast corner of Second street and Norris alley. It was built for Mr. Carpenter, who has the reputation of having been "one of the greatest improvers and builders in Philadelphia," and "once the wealthiest man in the Province." He lived some time on the wharf above Walnut street, "which house and granary on the wharf and the wharves and warehouses, also the glebe and long vault adjacent," he offered for sale in 1705. The purchase of this "Slate-roof House" is one of the few real-estate transactions recorded in the 1703 ledger. The account is headed: "House in y^e 2^d Street Bott of Sam^l Carpenter," and under date of 1705(6), February 5, for house £850. Although the price paid for the house was not entered till February 12, 1705(6), this account was opened April 29, 1704. The purchase price is not mentioned in the account current of Samuel Carpenter, and, I suppose, Trent bought other properties from him at same time—when Carpenter became embarrassed and began selling his real estate—as Carpenter's account is credited: "1705(6), Feb. 12. By Sundry acco^t £1,234.16.8½," as in another account: "Lott joyning to y^e Coffee house and Redmans," was bought by Trent from Samuel Carpenter, February 12, 1705(6), for £300, and in March John Redman began paying £3.10 ground rent for it. "Lott on the Bank bott of Jno Martin," was bought July, 1706; cash paid on it was only £1.19.10.

In a letter, 1705, to Jonathan Dickinson, Mr. Carpenter wrote: "I have sold my house over against David Lloyd's to William Trent." From the ledger we learn that Trent repaired "y^e 2d St. house" with bricks bought of Thomas Fress, £16; lumber, £3.17; "stone bott for y^e door," £1.4; sand, 14.6; "labor, to Ro. Tato," 16.6; a pump, made by Hugh Cordery,

* Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia."

£5. These items, with others of repairs, made the slate-roof house cost Trent £983, which, according to ledger, he sold, March 30, 1709, to Isaac Norris for £900. Alexander Paxton paid Trent for Norris £200 on account of this house. This agrees with Logan's letter to Penn, 1709, saying: "William Trent designing for England is about selling his house with the improvement of a beautiful garden," which extended half way to Front street and on Second street nearly to Walnut. Logan recommended that this house be bought for the use of the Provincial Governor, saying the price was £900 Pennsylvania money; but, as we see above, Mr. Norris bought it. It was a new house in 1700, and was then occupied by William Penn and family, and in it his son John was born—the only Penn born in America. After Penn returned home in 1701 Logan occupied it for two years; then Trent bought it and lived in it till he sold it.

In 1703 Trent handled much goods of many kinds, but it is not in evidence by this ledger where he kept them. The majority of his purchases and sales were in bulk, and when drawn from his warehouses were entered as "merchandize W. T." (monogram). One warehouse he rented of Isaac Norris "on Dickinson's wharfe," for which he paid £14.5 per year.

Judging from his ledger, Trent was a local merchant and banker, a local tradesman and commission merchant, a shipping merchant and a ship owner, a dealer in or handler of cord-wood, wine, brandy, rum, peltry, flour, bran, tobacco, bread, salt, molasses, tallow, cordage, powder, servants, corn, butter, negroes, staves, blankets, "oyle," wampum, yarn, insurance, exchange, notes, "orders," real estate, ships, horses, cows, knives, anchors, dry goods, etc.—items showing the scope of his business. His principal business was shipping cargoes, called "voyages," to and from Philadelphia, and he seemed to have from one-sixteenth to a whole interest in every "voyage" or "venture" that left or came into Philadelphia in 1703. In a paragraph about primitive commerce of Philadelphia, Watson said that Isaac Norris, in a letter to Penn, 1707, said the province consumes annually of produce and merchandise of England £14,000 to £15,000 sterling. The direct returns were in tobacco, furs and skins, the indirect coming from the West Indies and southern colonies. In 1706, Watson says, about 800 hogsheads of tobacco went from Phila-

delphia and about twenty-five tons of skins. Trent handled 282,018 hundredweight of tobacco in 1703 and 2579 "skins," besides the furs and skins of 48 elk, 1269 deer, 101 beaver, 104 otter, 1381 raccoon, 1209 bear, 752 fox and wolf, 687 mink and marten, 738 muskrats and 330 "sundries," which shows that Trent must have had the bulk of the trade in 1703. His wheat, flour and Indian corn accounts show large dealings in the aggregate, though a "deal" in 5500 bushels of wheat would not be noticed now, nor would a ship load of 600 "bushels of flower." Trent's local flour and bran account was either with Coleburn's (and Coburn's) mill and Stacey's mill.

Watson says, that in 1704, Logan, writing to Penn about their joint losses, says: "Thy success at sea is so very discouraging, that I should never be willing to be concerned more this way:—and William Trent, who has hitherto been a partner in most thy losses, almost protests against touching with any vessel again where a proprietary holds a part." It is interesting to have found in this ledger many "voyages" in which the "proprietary holds a part," but the accounts, in the absence of the journal, baffled an expert accountant to say whether they represented loss or profit. Penn may have been "averse from insurance" of vessels and ventures, and wrote: "I am tender (in conscience) as to insurance. If a vessel arrives I shall consider it an engaging providence." All the same Trent and Logan insured all their interests in cargoes in London.

The majority of the shipments of bread and flour were to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Curacoa, Madiera and Carolina—"a Tearse Maryland Bread" being a shipment to Barbadoes. Trent's bills of exchange on London were drawn to the order of John Norton, John Morton & Co., Thomas Coutts, John Askew and Thomas Hudson, and on John Scott & Co. and William Glen-cross, of New York. He frequently gave and took time notes, but no particular account was kept of them; occasionally there would be a memorandum of someone's "protested bill."

No satisfactory information by comparison as to prices in 1703 can be reached from the entries, since they would have to be computed from Pennsylvania money of the day. The "Indian corne acco^t" shows, for instance, sales of 120 bushels @ 3s. 2; 133 @ 2s. 4; 37 @ 2s. 6; 449 @ 3s. 0, etc., etc., the

largest transactions being with John Gibb, Ja. Thomas, Abraham Bickly, George Rock, John Tucker, Peter Bazillon and Samuel Brown. The price of "a cheese" was £1.7.1, £1.3.4 or £1.6.3. In 1704-5 molasses by hogshead @ 2s. 2 and by barrel 2s. 2 per gallon. Once Trent received 604 gallons and sold 601 to John Scott and John Moore, losing the difference in leakage, etc.

In 1703 pig lead was charged @ 4d., white lead @ 10d., rum @ 4s. 6 in 1703, and in 1704 @ 5s. 0, salt @ 4d., feathers @ 2d. Bricks in 1703 were sold at £8 per 1000 by Thomas Latham. In the "acco^t of Pork and Beefe" the names of nearly all of Trent's customers appear. Hundreds of pounds of pork were handled and only sixteen barrels of beef. Other items are noticed elsewhere. The value of money may be determined from a few entries in May, 1703: \$18 @ 6s. 2 amounted to £5.11 in "Pensilvania money;" £14.10 of "New York money" was worth £16.6.3 of "Pensilvania money," July, 1707. In 1708 Lion dollars were entered at six shillings value.

Trent's transactions in horses and cattle seem to have been small and of personal nature. However, the account is kept separate and gives an idea of the prices in 1703. He sold R. French a cow, £6.10; sold a horse, £12; another to John Wood for £14; a cow to Thomas Rutter for £5.15; a horse to R. Cox, £6; two cows to S. Carpenter for £9; paid £10.10 for a horse; sold James Bingham a black horse for £13, and Richard Thomas a bay horse for £17.6. Bought a cow of James Teuxbery, £6.10; a horse from Edw. Shippen, Jr., £8; bought 4 cows, 1 heffer and 4 sheep from James Teuxberry for £26, and from John Powell a horse for £12.

These are the names of some of the vessels as written in the ledger 1703-1708, and since they often carried passengers—as it was probably on this *Messenger*, owned by Coutts, of London, that Penn returned home in September, 1701—it is proper that they should be preserved.

Sloops.—Samuel, Friendship, Dolphin, Conclusion, Society, Chichester, Rebeckah, Trent, John and Lucy, Morgan, Unity, Penelope, Sarah, Pearlos, Mary, Salamander, Phenix, Penrose, Little George, Pearl, Griffin, Salsberry, Globe, Endeavour.

"Ships."—Elizabeth Hopewell, Dilligence, Happy Union, Amity, Industry, Cantico, Content, Ausula, Richard and Sarah.

Brigantines.—Constant Rachell, Susannah, Batcheldore, Dove, Evans, Robert and Benjamin, Jane, Adventure, Messenger, Mary Hope, Samuel, Mary Ann.

Pink.—Bonadvonture.

In 1706 Henry Stevens was master of the *Unity*; James Tuthill owned and commanded the *Unity*, eight tons registered, in 1703; Richard Willis of the *Penelope*, and Thomas Jacobs of the *Richard and Sarah*, 1709. In 1703 J. Uring was captain of the *Dolphin*, three tons register, owned by John Du Brow; Samuel Coleman was also her master in same year. In July, 1703, Trent sold his one-third interest in the *Sarah* to Benjamin Wright for £68. Captain Thomas Gray was master and part owner of the *Phenix*, 1705; William Warren & Co. were owners of the *Messenger*, and Thomas Coutts, of London, of the *Penrose*, James Miller, master, in 1703. James Bradley was captain of the *Ausula* in 1708; Joshua Guy was a sea captain in 1705. The *Dilligence* (or *Happy Union*) was built by Bart. Penrose, May, 1707, for Trent, and he sold Penrose one-sixteenth interest in her for £141.6.3¾. James Gould was master of the *Hopewell*, "of Boston in New England," in May, 1706; Nicholas Braddick, Isaac Norris and Richard Hill owned the *Endeavour* in 1703. Hercules Coutts owned the *Salamander*, eight tons registered; D. Hutchins was captain of the *Friendship*, 1703; Edward Foy was captain of the *Salsberry*, 1708(9). John Martin bought, April, 1705, one-fourth interest from Trent in the *Adventure* for £238.

In going through Judge Trent's ledger of 1703, I have compiled the following list of parties with whom he opened accounts and a second list of as many names as I could read of people mentioned incidentally in his accounts. I print the names as they are written in the distinct, bold, clerical handwriting of Trent's bookkeeper. The entries in this ledger in the accounts open after 1705, and not carried to the next ledger, were made by Trent himself:

* *Mayors of Philadelphia.* † *Provincial Councillors and Assembly-men.*

Edward Antill	Jacob Andrado (Curacoa)	
Capt. Richard Antony	John Askew (London)	Enoch and Joshua Andrew
Alexander Alpin	† Richard Armit	James Anderson
John Austin	* Robert Ashton	Hermanus Atdrykes

William Allin	Joseph Antrobus	Joseph Austill
Hugh Agnew	Richard Arnold (Concord)	† James Atkinson
John Andrew, ye Shrive	Alexander Arbuthnd	Isaac Ashton
Samuel Browne	James Bingham	George Ball
Thomas Bordley	John Budd, senior	Ann Budd (wid. to sd. John)
William Battyn (Barbadoes)	Peter Bazillion	Gunning Bedford
Bryant Blundell	Henry Brooks, ye Collector	
Peter Bours (Newport, R.I.)	Claes Brants, ye Dyer	Richard Burk (Harly Ck. Md.)
Margaret Bristow	† William Biles	John Boyer
Andrew Bird	Peter Boss	William Bowden
Isaac Banner	Thomas Bedle (of n. Bristol)	David Brintnall
Richard Blackham	John Baylor	Thomas Bradford
John Brewster	John Brens	John Bettie
William Bradford	Robert Barber	Peter Bard
Jonathan Bailly	Mary Burch	Giles Bond (Md.)
Isabella Bewly	George Booker	Jeremiah Bay
Michael Booth	William Burge	Robert Burton
George Bosson	William Bevin	Mary Bevin
James Boyden	John Borland (Boston)	John Budd, junior
Edward Burrows	Lyonell Brittain	† John Brinklow
John Bewly	John Billing	Robert Barker
Robert Burrows	Elizabeth Bostell	Henry Badcoke
Joseph Browne	Abraham Bickley	Mathias Bellows
Sam ^e Bulkley Estate		Grimstone Boud

It is very much to the credit of local histories and records that so many of Trent's customers, besides those of great local fame can be identified after 200 years through them. A genealogist familiar with Philadelphia family history has kindly sent me the following information about some of the people in the above list, and if anyone else will send me intelligence about the others I will be pleased to print it hoping to complete the identification of all of Trent's customers: Richard Anthony, John Frogg, Anthony Palmer, James Tutthill, Charles Read, William Assheton and Thomas Tresse were wardens of Christ Church. Robert Ashton was clerk of the county of Philadelphia, and was Recorder and Prothonotary. He died in 1727 and was buried by torchlight in Christ churchyard. James Atkinson was a land owner in Philadelphia county, near "Pemmapeck" in 1701. John Austin lived in a frame house on east side of Front street, 1691. November 11, 1704, John Budd, Jr., and Benj. Wright each claimed to have been elected sheriff and petitioned the Council to decide which one should take office, and October, 1705, Wright was appointed. James Bingham was admitted a Freeman 1705, April 9, and paid fine of £3.2.6 for same. Thomas Bradford and John Readman (Redman) made their marks on a petition, April, 1708, and a dozen others of Trent's customers were signers to same. John Bettie (Bethel) bought a half interest in the Darby Mills owned by Samuel Carpenter, and in 1705 lived in Chestnut street. John Budd and Henry Badcoke were by Council, December 1, 1704, ordered to winter "the two Town Bulls" until June for £4 a piece which they undertook to do. William Bradford was the first printer in Philadelphia and for 50 years a printer in New York. John Brinkloe lived in Kent county, 1701. William Biles, Jr., was sheriff of Bucks

* William Carter	William Cawker	John Clubb
Andrew Cock	John Chenoweth	Capt. Thomas Crute
William Coaleman	Richard Clark	Caleb Cash
Dr. Cox	James Cornish	Cornish (widow)
James Cooper	Richard Cantwell	Walter Crombie
John Cook (Frankford)	Edward Church	John Cuttler
Martha Cox (widow)	† William Clark	George Claypoole
Thomas Coutts (London)	Herbert Currey	† Samuel Carpenter
Samuel Crow	† Francis Cook	Jacob Collett
Joshua Carpenter	Curtis (1708) (widow)	Thomas Coates
Jeremiah Collett	John Crapp	† James Coutts
Hercules Coutts	Mary Chery	William Cole
William Croasdaile	Casper Clenhoof	Stephen Chalmas (Hopewell in Jersey)
Martha Dummer (Burlington)	Thomas Davis	Edmond Ducasteel
John Dodd	John Denzie	Francis Delatore
William Delling	Martha Dennis	Owin Davis
Eusebious Desilvia (Madrass)	Francis Davenport	John Dubroy
† John Dickenson (Barbadoes)	Hugh Durborow	Samuel Dawson
† Tobias Dymock	Helene Dekay (New York)	Edward Danger
Rowlaph Dehaes		
Madam Rebeckah Evans	Joseph England (Duck Ck.)	Edward Evans, junior
Francis Ellis	Edward Evans	Evan Evans, ye Minister
Thomas England	Phillip Eilbeck	Sarah Eckley
George Embly	Nathaniel Edgcomb	Daniel England

county, 1704. It was ordered by Council he be prosecuted for seditious words against the government. Robert Barber presented a remonstrance to the Council, 1705. Margaret Bristow was summoned before Council and admonished to take care how she drove her team within the city, December 1, 1704, as she violated an ordinance Jonathan Baily was sheriff of Sussex county, 1703, and was deposed for failing in his duties and succeeded by Luke Watson, Sr. John Bewly was Collector of the Port in 1702. Henry Brooks was the Queen's collector at Hore-kills (Lewes). He was presented with others by the Grand Jury, 1703, for rioting in the city at night. Louis and Peter Besalion, two Frenchmen were cited before the Council, 17th, 3d mo. 1701 as being "suspected to be very dangerous persons in their Traffique with the Indians." "Resolved, that it was absolutely necessary the said to ffrenchmen should be Confined and restrained from inhabiting or trading amongst the Indians." Peter Bizalion, "a Roman Catholick" 18th March, 1709, was again suspected of being disloyal, arrested and put under \$500 bond and his estate seized. In February, 1727, the Council was informed that Peter Bezalion and James Le Tort had built houses near Conestogue and were seeking for minerals and that the Indians had complained of them. A reply was sent that Bezalion "was only licensed trader among them." In October, 1705, Hercules Coutts, Hermannus Aldricks, Edward Shippen, Jr., and others went to have a talk with the Indian chief at Conestoga. Herbert Currey (Carey) kept an inn in 1704 where the City Council often met. Jeremiah Collett was commissioned a magistrate in 1703. Richard Clark lived in New Castle, 1703. William Clark (Clarke) was a lawyer and lived out of town in one of the largest houses on the largest lot—from Chestnut street to Dock and from

Edward Farnar	* William Fishburne	John Frogg
Henry Flower	Edward Fife	Thomas Fairman
John Fisher ye Smith	Thomas Farnar	† Robert French
William Fenton	Gilbert Falconer	† John Finny
	Capt. Foot	
Gilbert Guthery	Samuel Gibson	Amos Garrett
Jacob Goodshalks (Gtn.)	Nicholas Gilloo	Thomas Graves
Dr. Graham	John Guy	Benjamin Godfrey
William Glencross (N. Y.)	Giles Green	Thomas Graham
Darby Green	Walter Groombridge	† Judge John Guest
John Gibb	George Gray	Cesar Ghisling
Silvester Garland	Thomas Gibbs	Thomas Griffith, ye Shoemkr
Thomas Gardner	Capt. Thomas Gray	† Joseph Growdon
John Gilbert	Ezekiell Gomorsell (Barbadoes)	George Grant
Alexander Grant	Joshua Guy	William Geddis (Barbadoes)
Capt. Nathaniel Hymson (Christ R. Md.)	William Harper	John Hanstillman
Ann Harper	Samuel Harriott	John Heart, ye Bricklayer
John Hendrix, ye Boat bldr.	William Hearne	Lawrence Holstin
Robert Heaton	John Harper & Co.	Thomas Hardin
* † Capt. Richard Hill	William Holder (Barbadoes)	Joseph Hollingsworth
Edward Haddon	John Hogg	John Hart (Md.)
Thomas Harriss	Isaac Hollingam	Samuel Holt
Walter Helling	Elias Hugg	William Huling
Thomas Hudson (London)	Joseph Harwood	Andrew Heath
Philip Harwood	Aurelius Hopkins, Estate	Evan Harry of Morgan

Third street to Hudson. Francis Cook presented a petition irregularly to the Council in 1703 and was "reprehended for his Insolence." Samuel Carpenter, Sr., was Treasurer of the Province of Pennsylvania, and owned the "Coffee House" and built the first crane, the first bake-house and the first wharves—a prominent man in his day. His son Samuel married a daughter of Samuel Preston. Joshua Carpenter a wealthy man, also lived in the country, in a fine house on Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. John Crape was a physician and married Priscilla, *d.* 1698, a sister of George Claypoole who was a merchant, a son of James Claypoole, Treasurer of the Free Society of Traders of Pennsylvania. William Croasdel was sheriff of county Bucks, 1707. John (Jonathan) Dickinson was a wealthy merchant and prominent Friend—he sold slaves in Philadelphia on commission for his Jamaica correspondents, when it was the custom to sell them at auction at the London Coffee House; he also "handled" redemption servants. Hugh Durborrow was a Philadelphia merchant. Rowland de Haes lived in New Castle, 1703. Thomas Farmer was high sheriff of the county Philadelphia, 1701, but was a bad tax collector and William Tonge, notary, was appointed under sheriff to collect the taxes. Farmer resigned the office to go to England in 1703, and John Finney succeeded him as high sheriff. Henry Flower was an early resident of Philadelphia. Thomas Fairman was a brother of Robert Fairman and "lived up the river" Delaware. He died before 1715. In 1702 Edward Farmer was named with Judge Guest and Capt. Finney "to Deliver Philadelphia Gaol." May 19, 1712, the Governor and Council

Dr. William Hall	Capt. Samuel Harrison	John Hoskins
Henry Holingworth	Daniel Hubbard	† Richard Halliwell
Lawry Haig	Hubbard (widow)	Susana Harwood
Thomas Howell	William Hautzin	Hugh Huddey
John Hepburn (of Sussex)	Casper Hoodt	William Houston.
	William Harris (Farlo Ck. Md.)	
Thomas Janveir	Joseph Jesup	Capt. John Jennings
Michael Jobson	Capt. Thomas Jacobs	Nicholas Thomas Jones
* † Griffith Jones	Ephraim Johnston	John Jones, senior
Edward Jones	Randall Janey	George Jackson
Francis Jervis	Samuel Johnson, ye Painter,	Regnier Johnson
John Jones (New Castle)	Samuel Jennings	Moses Jones
Ralph Jackson	Peter Jaquenett	Richard Jones, junior
Stephen Jackson	John Jones (of Menatany)	John Jeffries
Sam ^l Jones	Joshua Johnson	
Stephen King	Philip Kerny	William Kelley
Joseph Kirkbride	John Key (of Maryland)	Joseph Kirle.
† Jere Langhorne	Francis Lynch	Thomas Lambert
† David Lloyd	William Lawson	Robert Levett
Joseph Line	Tobias Leach	* † James Logan
† William Lee	Andrew Lock	Nathaniel Luckings
James Lenny	Leson Loftus	Thomas Lacey
Lampley (1705) (widow)	Ann Latort	James Lattort
Mrs. Fearnot Lewis (Barbadoes)	Theodorus Lord	Geo. Lillington (Barbadoes)

had a powwow with the Indians at Edw. Farmer's house. He charged £3 for the entertainment of the officials and £15 for the Indians. Robert French lived in New Castle county, 1701. Capt. John Finney, the sheriff, was a son of Capt. Samuel Finney of Chester county and kept the Coffee House in 1705. Capt. Finney, Samuel Holt and Capt. Thomas Gray were delegated to organize a general muster for defense of the province, May 14, 1706. Silvester Garland, an Indian trader of New Castle, was put under £100 bond, October 13, 1701, not to sell intoxicating liquor to Indians for skins or peltry. Joseph Growdon lived in Bucks county. Thomas Gray was clerk of the Council, October, 1705. 1704, 5th mo., 4th, William Harper, a Philadelphia merchant, presented a petition to Council complaining of that Grimstone Bowd had taken, used, spoiled and refused to pay for certain goods of his. Joseph Harwood (Haywood) and Barth. Penrose were Philadelphians, 1703. Robert Heaton, John Stonehouse and others appointed to alter course of a road to the Falls in Bucks county, 1706. John Hoskins was sheriff of county Chester, 1703. William Hautzin (Hudson) was a bricklayer. William Howston presented a petition to the Council April 12, 1704. William Harris kept the Three Hats tavern in High (Market) street in 1711. Henry Hollingsworth lived in Chester and was a tax collector, 1703. Richard Halliwell lived in New Castle and was a promotor to the P. E. Church in the "Lower counties," to which he gave benefactions by will. John Jones was a merchant and built in 1699 Jones' Row in Front street. He married the widow of John Moll (Mall) who died before October, 1703. In 1705 Ephraim Johnston (Johnson) lived in Chestnut street between Water and Front streets.

John Mifflin	Henry Mallows	Capt. Adam Moore
John Mackinell	William Monnington	Lewis Mitchell
Capt. James Miller	Hugh Middleton (Salem)	Sarah Murray
John MacKarty, ye Barber	John Mason	Mills & Rogers (Jamaica)
Mary Meryweather	Thomas Miller, ye Butcher	Nicholas Moore
† * Thomas Masters	John Moore	Thomas Murray
* † Anthony Morris & Co.	John McComb	Stafford McCoune
John Martin	James Meinzie	† Judge Mumpston
† John Moll or Mall	John Midford	John Morton & Co. (Lond.)
Samuel Marmian	Robert Mullard	James Morton, ye shipwright
George Mackenzie (Barbadoes)	Isaac Meriott	William Moore
John Moorehead	Patrick Mead (Barbadoes)	Richard Miles (Madeira)
Col. Nicholson	Joshua Newburge	Samuel Nicolls
Thomas Norton	Thomas Nevill	John Norton (London)
John Neves	Nicholls, ye Minister	Mary Nailer
† Isaac Norris	Robert Nellson (deceased 1708)	
† Griffith Owen	John Orton	Joseph Oarme
Thomas Oakly	William Orr	Jeremiah Oarsburn
Joseph Ormston.		

Joseph Kirkbride (Kirkbright) was a justice of Bucks county, 1709. Thomas Lloyd, grandson of Deputy-Governor Lloyd, married a daughter of Philip Kearny (Kerny) and from them descend many well-known Philadelphians. David Lloyd, a lawyer, of Chester, was some time speaker of the Assembly. Toby Leach was a Philadelphia landowner, 1704. Thomas Lambert was a tanner on Dock creek, Philadelphia. William Lee, a Philadelphia merchant, was elected coroner, October 16, 1703, and October 2, 1704, he and Henry Badcoke were both nominated coroners of Philadelphia, and in October, 1707, Mr. Lee was elected to the Assembly. Capt. Le Tort was in correspondence with Gov. Blackwell as early as 1689, and January 30, 1693-4, Ann Lee Tort, Capt. John Dubrois and Peter Bisalion were ordered to appear before the Governor's Council (see Pennsylvania "Colonial Records" and "Archives" and p. 313, Vol. V, "Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia"). James Lattort (Le Tort) of French parentage, was reared in Philadelphia, went to Canada and on his return in two years (in 1703) the Council found "no great occasion to suspect him of any evil designs against the government" he was allowed to remain with his friend Peter Bezalion, Indian trader, on their giving bonds in £500 sterling that they should behave themselves and be proper citizens. James Le Tort often acted as Indian interpreter and was a prisoner in Goal, October, 1704, on suspicion. 22d, 2d mo., 1703-4, "A french Letter from — Le Tort, the french woman at Conestogoe, directed to Edward farmer," giving information about Indians, was read in the Council.

C. H. B.

(To be continued.)

THE BURGHER GUARD OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

BY L. D. SCISCO.

In these times when the National Guard of the different States are being so often called out to do actual service in guarding the public peace, it is, perhaps, appropriate to write of the earliest militia of one of the oldest States of the Union. The State of New York can find the beginning of its militia organization in the old Burgher Guard of New Amsterdam, whose troubles in that city of petty troubles furnish a not unentertaining subject to the student of the early Dutch chronicles of the New Netherland. Militia organization took place early in the English colonies of the Atlantic coast. It was natural that it should, for the English settlers had a peculiar aptitude for embroilment in feuds with the savages, from the consequences of which they had to guard themselves with the persuasive eloquence of powder and ball. In Virginia the colonists had an imperfect militia organization almost from their very beginning in 1603. In Plymouth the colonists united for protection as early as 1622, and the colony of Massachusetts bay established its militia in 1630. The English colonies of the Connecticut river also had a militia system that antedated that of the New Netherland.

Very likely it was the fact of there being a regular military garrison at the New Netherland that caused the long delay in the creation of a militia. It was also true, however, that the Dutch for many years after their settlement avoided any rupture with their red neighbors, and so felt no necessity for extreme measures of self-protection. The long-continued peace showed signs finally of breaking away when in 1640, by order of the Director-General, a tax was ordered levied on the Indians. A feeling of alarm swept through the Dutch settlement as gathering evidence of savage hostility became apparent. There were only fifty soldiers in garrison at the fort, and when the Provincial Council came together on May 9, 1640, it was to pass an ordinance making provision for a citizens' corps. This first militia law is worth quoting :

The Honorable Director and Council have considered it advisable to ordain that the inhabitants residing at and around Fort Amsterdam of what state, quality or condition soever they be, shall each provide himself with a good gun and keep the same in good repair and at all times ready and in order, and as they live at a distance the one from the other, every warned person is placed under his corporal in order that in time of danger he may appear at his post with his gun. Should it happen, which God forbid, that any mischief occur either from enemies or traitors at night, the people will be notified by the discharge of three cannon fired in quick succession, and if by day, means will be found to give warning to everyone, who is commanded thereupon to repair instantly to his corporal at the place appointed and then to adopt such measures as the exigencies of the case shall require, on pain of being fined fifty guilders.

The alarm which brought about this enactment passed away without any savage outbreak, and it is, very doubtful if the citizens were even organized on this occasion. Director-General Kieft was not a man to encourage a feature of the kind unless necessity required it. About this time, it so happened, the spirit of popular independence began to stir itself among the people of New Amsterdam, and the autocratic Kieft found men bold enough to question his mode of government. The Twelve Men were put forth by the commonalty as their representatives and among the reforms demanded by them in January, 1642, was the putting into effect of the militia law in the shape of a general annual armed muster of the colonists. Kieft yielded generally to the demands and to this particular one he replied: "Orders shall be issued for an annual muster, for which a plan was agreed on long ago." When the crisis was past the provincial executive forgot most of the reforms promised, but there are indications that the citizens really were mustered and organized during the course of the year. If so, it was the beginning of the Burgher Guard.

The troubles of Indian warfare finally came to the Dutch province. A party of colonists led by Maryn Adraïensen, who acted under a special commission, attacked some helpless savages in 1643 and perpetrated a hideous massacre that disgraces the colonial annals. There is nowhere in the records any hint that the attacking party was a part of the Burgher Guard, and this fact is much to the credit of the Guard. Very probably the citizens' guard had, as a matter of fact, fallen into desuetude after its muster in 1642, for the body is not mentioned even when the Indians appeared at the very gates of the capital in the fall of the year seeking revenge for the Dutch attack. The Guard

reappears in history when the Indian war was continued in the spring of 1644. Kieft had organized his people for attack and the Guard was mustered under its captain, Jochim Pietersen Kuyter, with Peter Cock as his subordinate. Right vigorously was the contest pushed against the Indians, and in the story of the war the citizens are found to have done their full share in the struggle. After the war the Guard again disappears from the records. It is very probable that it had no existence at this time except as emergencies called it forth, Kieft being an executive who had no love for citizens' assemblies of any kind. While Kieft was thus neglecting to train the citizens to arms the paternal West Indian Company took up the matter. The Board of Accounts of the Company reported to the Directors in favor of semi-annual musters and their suggestion was followed in July, 1645, when the Board ordered Kieft to see to it that the colonists should be armed and available for service. The records do not indicate whether or not Kieft showed greater zeal on being thus spurred by his masters.

The available militia force of the province was at this time between two and three hundred men, of whom but a portion possessed firearms suitable for use. It was a number of years indeed before the scarcity of firearms ceased to be an important feature in the problem of colonial defense. The Company was from time to time besought to provide arms for its colonists, but was slow in making response to the appeal. On the part of the settlers themselves there was a reprehensible tendency to peril their own safety by trading off their guns to the savages for temporary profit. The Company was not ignorant of this phase of colonial thrift, and when the order for a muster of citizens was repeated at the coming of Stuyvesant, it was suggested that there be an inspection of arms to see that none had been sold by those citizens who were supposed to have been ready for emergencies.

The rule of Stuyvesant began in May, 1647, when he reached the New Netherland with his commission as director-general. Like all new executives he began his administration with many measures of reform which were or were not subsequently adhered to, according as he found it convenient. The Burgher Guard felt the effect of the new order of things by

being called into existence in the spring of 1648. The citizens were ordered to appear for inspection, each armed with a musket, but in response to the order the provincial executive was informed that there were not in the whole city of New Amsterdam enough muskets to arm the citizens. Stuyvesant brought up the matter in his council. The outcome of the discussion was a resolution to furnish the needed guns and to build a guard-house for the militiamen. With such encouragement the muster took place, the Commander of the Guard being given power to maintain discipline by imposing fines on disorderly citizens.

The old order of the Directors requiring semi-annual musters was evidently the rule for Stuyvesant's action at this time, for the spring muster of 1648 was followed by another muster in the fall of that year, at which time the Director-General instituted the free market or annual fair, lasting ten days. Two years' experience at the head of the province sufficed the new governor the sweets of autocratic rule, and for more than two years after the second muster the militia were not allowed to meet in military style. Nevertheless the Burgher Guard had become a permanent feature of the provincial government, and although not allowed to meet under arms, its officers yet held rank independent of musters, and by virtue of their position were recognized as being in a sense representatives of the people. This fact was emphasized in March, 1649, by the calling of the officers of the corps to seats in the Director-General's council. The council minutes record the attendance of Captain Jacob Van Couwenhoven, Lieutenant Martin Krygier, Ensign Borger Jorissen, Ensign Augustyn Heerman, Sergeant Philip Geraerdy and Sergeant Peter Cock. The appointment of Van Couwenhoven seems to have been made by the States-General in some unusual way, for his selection is recalled a few years later as a grievance embodied by the West Indian Company's directors in a formal complaint drawn up by them.

Stuyvesant's course in suppressing the musters of the Guard was probably but a phase of his long struggle with his people over their demands for popular rights. That struggle began in 1648, and soon reached a degree of bitterness that threatened the peace of the province. Ordinarily the Director-General's course in regard to the militia would certainly not have been

approved by his superiors of the West India Company, for it was always the Company plan to diminish as much as possible the necessity of a paid garrison in the colony. This time, however, the militia matter was a subordinate feature. Stuyvesant's opponents in the struggle carried their complaints across the seas and laid them before the States'-General of the Netherland. That body sent the matter to a committee and finally took action favorable to the colonists. In the report of the States'-General's committee which was rendered in April, 1650, was included the following, "Whereas, their High Mightinesses learn that the people of New Netherland either are not obliged or have themselves forgotten to possess and make use of arms necessary for their own defence, therefore the inhabitants generally shall be bound each to provide himself with a good gun and the requisite powder and lead and be enrolled and formed into companies." The same report provided for a Company stamp on the guns, periodical inspection by proper officers and the prohibition of selling arms thus held from the Company.

While the States'-General was considering the troubles of the New Netherland the colonists were voicing to their friends in the fatherland many protests against Stuyvesant's rule, in which the treatment of the militia found frequent reference. Augustyn Heerman, merchants' factor and ensign of the Guard, writes on his return to America after a visit in Europe: "I had, indeed, brought a flag with me for the Burghers, but Stuyvesant will not allow it to be carried." The Nine Men themselves complain at another time, "Tis now all of two years last Amsterdam fair since the citizens were under arms." Vanderdonck, on the same subject says, "The commonalty are not only not disciplined nor armed, but when such was respectfully demanded by the selectmen, they were dismissed with hard words."

Jacob Van Couwenhoven, the captain of the Burgher Guard, was one of the leaders on the popular side against the Director-General and he was among those who crossed the ocean to lay the matter before the home authorities. When the favorable action of the States'-General was followed by the issue of orders for quarterly musters of the Guard and by the consignment of one hundred guns to the militia, Van Couwenhoven started homeward in charge of the consignment. He arrived at New

Amsterdam in June, 1650. Stuyvesant met this new feature of the opposition in a characteristic way. He disregarded the orders and confiscated the guns. Van Couwenhoven's captaincy in the Guard ended not long after. As may be supposed, this action of the executive raised a renewed chorus of protest.

The hundred muskets which Jacob Van Couwenhoven brought with him . . . were not only not distributed among the people . . . but the burghers arms were not inspected every three months as their High Mightinesses had directed, so that contempt shown thereto is incontrovertible, especially as it happened that if officers of the Burgher companies, through good disposition for the public services requested the Director to allow them to bring the corps under arms in order that they might send a list thereof to their High Mightinesses received for answer from His Honor, "When I want you for that purpose I will send for you."

So read the comment upon the matter. In another place it was said:

The guns which were sent over are not stamped and distributed according to orders, but the Directors first took possession of all of them, sold some of them to the Indians or natives of the country, and refused to leave the remainder at the disposal of Jacob Van Couwenhoven.

Martin Krygier, the lieutenant of the Guard, succeeded Van Couwenhoven in the captaincy, and William Beekman seems to have been made lieutenant in his place. Krygier stood in better favor with the Director-General than had his predecessor. He went to Fort Nassau on the South river in July, 1651, and took part there in the council held with the savages over the land-titles of the region. His name and title is signed to the agreement drawn up at the time. At New Amsterdam, meanwhile, the Director-General continued the contest with the citizens. The orders favoring the people sent to him from the Netherland in 1650 had been disregarded and a second direction to the same effect sent him in the fall of 1652 was similarly treated. Nevertheless, events were shaping themselves that forced a change in his position. Hostilities began in Europe between the Dutch Confederacy and the English Commonwealth, and the war spirit stirred the American colonies. The Dutch settlers took alarm at the possibilities of attack from New England and Stuyvesant, an experienced soldier, bestirred himself for defense.

On March 13, 1653, the Director-General called a meeting of the Provincial Council, to whose numbers were added the officers of the recently chartered municipality. In hasty session the Council decided that the Burgher Guard should be called

out and placed on duty as a guard for the city night and day. One detail was assigned to watch over the Council Hall in the city tavern. Other resolutions were passed for strengthening the old fort and for building palisades around the city. Later in the day the municipal officers met again and it was reported that the Guard was on duty and would expect supplies of fuel and light from the provincial authorities. So the Guard again came to its place in the province. Old Fort Amsterdam was repaired and placed in defensible condition through the efforts of soldiers and citizens working side by side. The regular garrison was at this time of small size and could not have been relied upon unassisted by militia had an attack taken place. The Burgher Guard's importance increased proportionately to the alarm. The New England settlers made no hostile invasion, and the panic passed away, but the citizens were brought a little closer to possible warfare by an order of the Council that sent a company of them to Long Island in December, 1653, to guard the settlements from English privateersmen. Councillor La Montagne was placed in command of this detail. It is probable that a large portion of the Guard went on this expedition, for it was thought necessary to call upon the farmers outside the city to keep guard during the absence of the citizens from their homes.

It was about this time apparently that the organization of the Guard was altered so as to constitute two companies, each with its own captain and standard. Of one Martin Krygier was captain and of the other Arent Van Hattem. Krygier's company bore an orange banner, and Van Hattem's a blue standard. The total strength of the Guard at this time was probably a little less than 200 men. The corps had a guard-house of its own, and such members as did not possess their own muskets were supplied by the Company with arms, which reverted back to the Company on withdrawal from the ranks. In case of vacancies among the officers the citizens had the right of making nominations, from which the provincial executive selected persons to be advanced. The company staff was composed of officers corresponding to the ranks of captain, lieutenant, ensign, sergeants, corporals, lance-corporals and cadets. The muster-roll of the blue-flag company, which is published by O'Callaghan, shows a total of eighty-six officers and men, divided into four squads for

muster purposes. The staff was made up of Captain Arent Van Hattem, Lieutenant Paul Leendertsen Van der Grift, Ensign — Van Beeck, Senior Sergeant Daniel Litschoe, Sergeant David Provoost and Sergeant Arent Dircksen. In December, 1654, Van der Grift was promoted to the captaincy of the blue-flag company, while Sergeant Litschoe succeeded him as lieutenant, and Cornelis Jacobsen Steenwyck became ensign.

When Stuyvesant turned his attention to the Swedes of the South (Delaware) river in the spring of 1655, the Burgher Guard again came to the front. All the regular garrison had been taken to the South river in Stuyvesant's expedition, as well as a large number of enlisted auxiliaries, leaving the defense of the city to the Guard. This calling out of the Guard brought out a prejudice on the part of the citizens which Stuyvesant had to respect, when called upon for a ruling, just before his departure. Many Portuguese Jews had recently come to New Amsterdam from the Brazilian colonies, and, as residents of the city, were liable to military service. Objections to them as brothers-in-arms had been raised, and the protest was answered by Stuyvesant with an order barring the Jews from the train-bands, and imposing on them instead a tax which the military council of the citizens was empowered to collect.

The South river expedition left the capital on September 5, 1655. It had been gone little more than a week when an Indian force, on its way to attack the Long Island tribes, learned of the city's defenseless condition and turned its attention that way. The savages entered the place on the 15th and killed many people. Van der Grift, the blue-flag captain, nearly lost his life in the sortie. The Burgher Guard was hastily called and repulsed the savages, afterward keeping watch over the city under direction of the Council. They were willing to defend their own homes, but refused to go outside the city on service, and the home of the Director-General himself was in danger of destruction, until the Council sent a hired force of ten men to guard it. During this time the Provincial Council found the management of the citizen soldiery a task little to their taste. They complained that "to lie in the fort night and day with the citizens has its difficulties, as they cannot be commanded like soldiers. . . . We and the citizens must all stand guard and are

harassed night and day with expeditions, watches, rounds, and helping to save cattle and corn." Their plaint was answered as soon as possible by Stuyvesant in person, and the savages retired from the field.

The next two or three years was very quiet in colonial affairs. The peace of the settlements was unbroken, and the population began to spread and increase more rapidly. In this time of peace the militia drops out of the records for a while. Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven is noted as a lieutenant of one of the companies in November, 1655. Captain Krygier was commissioned in December, 1656, as captain of the military garrison sent to New Amstel on the South river, and this closed a service of about six years as orange-flag captain in the Guard. His successor is uncertain. Sometime about 1658 the Guard organization was again changed so as to increase the number of companies to three. Under date of February 13, 1659, the Amsterdam directors write to Stuyvesant: "The three flags, the partisans, halberd and drums, required for the trainbands, are sent herewith."

In the summer of 1659 the New Netherland again had war within its territories. The settlers at the Esopus had brought down on themselves the wrath of the savages and then called upon the capital for help. It was an inopportune time. The regular soldiers had just been sent away on an expedition, and Stuyvesant had to depend on the Burgher Guard. His experience in this emergency was not one calculated to increase his confidence in that body. On September 30 he called together the magistrates and militia captains for consultation. They believed that if the citizens were summoned by beat of drum a force of volunteers could easily be raised. The plan was tried, and a total of six or eight recruits alone rewarded a two-days' effort. The citizens were not enamored of Indian warfare, and some said openly "that they were bound only to defend their own place, that no citizen could be compelled to place his body and life in danger against barbarous savages." Stuyvesant now adopted another plan. He again summoned the magistrates and militia captains and gave notice that next day the Burgher Guard must appear under arms. On October 3 the muster of the three companies took place. A call for volunteers was made, and

about two dozen responded. Then the Director-General ordered lots drawn, and fate decided that the orange-flag company should go to the Esopus. Stuyvesant set forth with the hundred or more men who had followed the orange banner. Just before departure he relented enough to announce that anyone afraid to go might send a substitute if he could. Whether or not many took advantage of this generosity the records say not. The militiamen reached the seat of war and stayed a few days, the danger having meanwhile passed away. Then they very gladly returned. As the company was being re-embarked for the return home an amusing incident occurred, which Stuyvesant afterward reported to the home authorities with much disgust. "I am almost ashamed to write," says he, "that at our departure, while the whole company of citizens could not be embarked all at once, and half of it or more had to wait until the first were on board, the sentries and outposts created an alarm by discharging their pieces two or three times at the noise made by a dog, as we found afterward, whereupon many of the citizens took to the water before they had seen an enemy." This ended the share of the Guard in the Esopus war. Records of December, 1660, show that Arent Van Hattem was again a Burgher captain.

Occasional spasms of economy reached the Amsterdam Directors of the West India Company from time to time, during which they considered the idea of withdrawing the New Amsterdam garrison entirely from the province and leaving its defense to the militia. One of these spasms came upon them in 1661, but when the plan came to the knowledge of Stuyvesant he objected vigorously. He wrote a letter to the Directors in the summer of 1662, in which he discussed the matter quite thoroughly, and did not forget to speak of the reluctance which the citizens had shown to do campaigning outside their own city.

War again broke out at the Esopus in 1663, and many of the New Amsterdam freeman were enlisted for active service, but the Burgher Guard does not appear to have taken any share in the campaign. Peter Van Couwenhoven, Burgher-Guard lieutenant, received at this time the same rank as one of the military staff of the company garrison, and appears to have commanded a company of enlisted citizens. The Guard seems to have been one of the features of municipal life in the little village-

city, very much as were the target companies of a later day, and it was called out on occasions of public interest. In July, 1661, the Burghers were under arms as an escort to Governor Winthrop, who had come from the Massachusetts colony to visit the Director-General. At the regular annual fair, held in September, the three companies were mustered under arms, and twenty-five pounds of powder given out to each company to use on the occasion. Lodewyck Pos was the provoost of the Guard at this time.

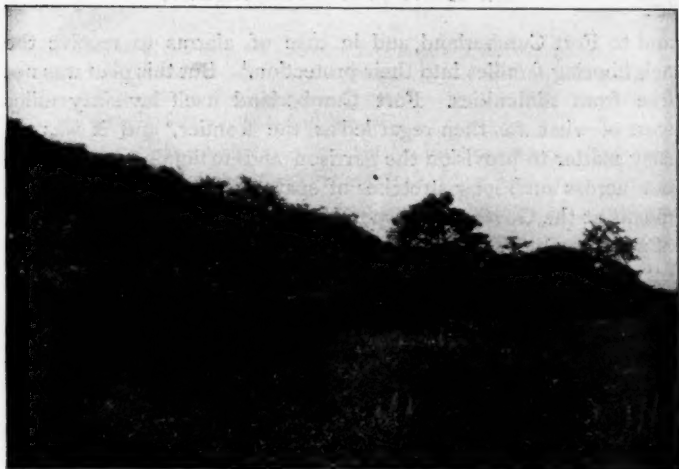
The Burgher Guard last appears in the records as the province passed under English rule. Its organization was still made up of three companies. When the English fleet appeared in the lower bay the Guard was called out to repel the invaders, but its lack of martial spirit wofully disappointed Stuyvesant. Not only did the citizen soldiers show an objection to any warlike actions, but their behavior even indicated actual cowardice. Many of the citizens failed to appear at the guard-house for muster when summoned. During the progress of the negotiations the officers of the militia were summoned at different times to advise with the magistrates, but it appears that they acted in sympathy with the mass of the citizens, for their names are among those who made formal remonstrance against a struggle. With the surrender of the Capital the history of the Burgher Guard ends.

OLD FORT FREDERICK.

BY HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

The year 1755 closed gloomily for the colonists of Maryland. For some time there had been an intermittent warfare going on along the western frontier with the Indians, in which the redmen had been incited, aroused and aided by the French to a succession of acts of hostility against the colonists. The hope that had been kindled by the arrival of General Braddock and his troops early in that year had received a crushing blow when in the first days of July his force was practically annihilated, and the General himself killed on the banks of the Monongahela. The enemy, encouraged and emboldened by that victory, promptly followed it up, and waged a cruel, relentless warfare against all the frontier settlements. A period of terror and desolation ensued. The borders of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia became one extended field of petty battles, murder and devastation. The outposts were driven in, and some of the smaller posts captured and their garrisons massacred; and Frederick, Winchester and Carlisle became the frontiers of the colonies. Fort Cumberland was still held by the troops under Captain Dagworthy, but this isolated fortress could afford no protection against the roving bands of savages who passed around it to seek their prey in the settlements beyond. The panic spread by the flying British troops spread even to the bay shore. Many of the inhabitants from the interior fled to Baltimore, and there preparations were made by the citizens to embark their women and children on board the vessels in the harbor preparatory to a flight to Virginia, while some of the Virginians even believed that there was no safety short of England itself.¹ The frontier defenses were of the most meagre description. They consisted of Fort Cumberland, which was only a stockade and block house erected at the junction of the Potomac river and Wills creek by the Ohio Company in 1752-3, as a place for traffic with the Indians;² the block house of Colonel Cresap and Fort Granville, situated on the Juniata river some twenty miles from where that

¹ McSherry's History of Md., 133-4. ² McMahon's History, 304.



FORT FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

stream empties into the Susquehanna. Widely separated as were these points, they afforded no protection to the colonists against an enemy such as the Indians, who, impeded by no wagon trains, and independent of such considerations as roads, could easily elude all discovery, and ply the tomahawk and torch throughout the border. As early as August 11, Governor Sharpe, writing to Calvert, says, "our distressed inhabitants felt that it was better for them to fly naked and leave their habitations than remain a prey to an enraged and cruel enemy, who may now have free and uninterrupted access to these two defenseless colonies.³ But of all men, Horatio Sharpe was the one who, by his energy and activity, met and met promptly the emergency. In the middle of July he started for the West, gathering together such military forces as he was able. The massacre of a party of fifteen who were hastening to find a refuge at Fort Cumberland, thoroughly aroused him to the need of action, and without waiting for the convening of the Assembly, began at once the erection of a chain of small forts, one on Tonallaway creek and three under the North mountain, in each of which he designed to place a small garrison, which garrisons were to patrol from one to the other

³ 6 Md. Archives, 262.

and to Fort Cumberland, and in case of alarms to receive the neighboring families into their protection.⁴ But this plan was not free from difficulties. Fort Cumberland itself lay sixty miles west of what was then regarded as the frontier,⁵ and it was no easy matter to provision the garrison and maintain communication across such long stretches of sparsely settled country. The means at the Governor's disposal did not admit of the erection of anything but wooden structures, which were liable to be burned by the raiding parties of Indians under the command of French officers, and a little later in the spring of 1756, Fort Granville in Pennsylvania was so destroyed.⁶

No sooner did the Assembly convene, than Governor Sharpe directed its attention to the condition in the western part of the colony, and urged that provision be made for the protection of the inhabitants. Accordingly, on March 22, 1756, a bill was passed which provided for raising the sum of forty thousand pounds, of which "eleven thousand were to be applied to the erection of a fort and several block houses on the western frontier, and for the levying, arming, paying and maintaining of a body of troops to garrison these posts." As soon as this provision was made Governor Sharpe set actively to work. He purchased from Peter Cloine and Jacob Cloine, two Frederick county farmers, parts of the tracts of land called "Skythorn" and "John's Lot," which together comprised according to the deed about 140 acres. This deed bears date August 19, 1756, but so eager was Sharpe to have some substantial fortification on the frontier that the work had been begun long before, and in his letter to Lord Baltimore under date of August 21, 1756, two days later than the date of the deed, Governor Sharpe gives this description of the new fortification, Fort Frederick.

The fort is not finished, but the garrison is well covered and will with a little assistance complete it at their leisure. Our barracks are made for the reception and accommodation of two hundred men, but on occasion there will be room for twice that number. It is situated on North mountain near Potowmack river, about fourteen miles beyond Conegocheigh and four on this side Licking creek. I have made a purchase in the Governor's name for the use of the country of 150 acres of land that is contiguous to it, which will be of great service to the garrison and, as well as the fort, be found of great use in case of future expeditions to the westward, for it is so situated that Potowmack will be always navigable; thence almost to Fort Cumberland and the

⁴ 6 Md. Ar., 262.

⁵ McSherry's History, 138.

⁶ 6 Md. Ar., 464.

flats or shallows of that river lying between Fort Frederick and Conegocheigh. It is probable this fortification will cost the Province £2000, but I am told that one is raising at Winchester in Virginia that will not be built for less than four times that sum, and when finished will not be half so good.⁷

This means of defense for the colonists, which had been named in honor of the sixth Lord Baltimore and then proprietor, consisted of stone walls laid in a mixture of lime and cement, which retains its strength in a remarkable manner even to this date. The walls inclosed a space 120 yards square, with typical English curtains or bastions on each corner, while they rose to a height of about twenty feet. Fort Cumberland, built for trading purposes, was commanded by the hills that rose upon three sides of it, while Fort Frederick, located on the very crest of the ridge, occupied a most commanding position. The scale upon which it had been laid out was extensive, and though the garrison which had been stationed there in August, 1756, under Captain Dagworthy, were employed in pushing it forward, recourse had to be again had to the Assembly for a further appropriation for its completion.⁸ An act was promptly passed early in October, 1756, and the work proceeded.⁹ At the same time the Assembly increased the garrison from two hundred to three hundred men.¹⁰

How far Fort Frederick realized the purposes of its building it is difficult to say. As early as September, in writing to his brother, Governor Sharpe expressed his doubts as to whether it would be of much avail, but a month later he reported to Lord Loudon that for some time no Indians had been down this side of the fort. It would thus seem to have been something of a moral agent, for while after the destruction of Fort Granville, the settlers of Pennsylvania suffered severely at the hands of the Indians, Fort Frederick was given a wide berth, and thus it did afford material protection to the neighboring inhabitants.

The Assembly looked at it from a different point of view—that of pounds, shillings and pence. In an address to the House of Delegates, on December 15, 1757, we find the following:

Near the sum of £6000 has been expended in purchasing the ground belonging to and constructing Fort Frederick, and though we have not any exact information what sum may still be wanting to complete it (if ever it should be thought proper to be done), yet we are afraid the sum requisite for that purpose must be considerable,

⁷ 6 Md. Ar., 466. ⁸ 6 Ar., 489. ⁹ 6 Ar., 494. ¹⁰ 6 Ar., 498.

and we are apprehensive that fort is so large that, in case of attack, it cannot be defended without a number of men larger than the province can support, purely to maintain a fortification.*

It must not be assumed from this that the Maryland Assembly was in any sense disloyal or disposed to leave unprotected their fellow colonists in the West. But the burdens of war, both in money and men, had fallen heavy upon the colony, and the oft-repeated demands had strained their ability severely. A further complication had arisen during the year 1757. As previously noted, Fort Cumberland was built originally by private enterprise, designed for a trading post, and at the outbreak of hostilities it had been taken advantage of as a point for rendezvous, and during all of the years '55 and '56 had been garrisoned by Virginia troops. Fort Cumberland had been a resting-place for Braddock's army in their march towards Fort Duquesne in '55, and it was at Fort Cumberland that Braddock left his handsomely equipped traveling carriage and other impedimenta before plunging into mountain fastnesses on that ill-fated expedition. In the early spring of 1757 Fort Cumberland was surrendered by the Virginia troops and turned over to Maryland forces, and on March 30 of that year, Captain Dagworthy, with 150 men, marched from Fort Frederick to take charge of Fort Cumberland, leaving Captain Alexander Beall, with a force of 250 men, at Fort Frederick. The Maryland colonists along the bay shore looked askance at the extension of military operations, for which they feared they would be called upon to foot the bills. Governor Sharpe, who had been prominent among the governors of the American colonies for his vigorous efforts in organizing for the defeat of the French, had been called in council by all of the royal commanders, and was supposed to be especially in the confidence of Lord Loudon, then in command. He himself made numerous trips to the westward, and had been concerting with others the plans for an active offensive campaign which should effectually efface the disaster of July, 1755. Governor Sharpe used all his powers to obtain from the Assembly liberal appropriations for the furtherance of British interests and the undertaking of an aggressive campaign against the

* McMahon's History of Maryland, 307.

French. The colonists cared more for keeping down the burdens of taxation and maintaining their own homes in peace and quiet than they did for any forward, aggressive movement, even though such undertaking should redound to the credit of the mother country. Governor Sharpe's frequent appeals for aid met but slight response, or such response as to the method of levying the taxes that he could not, in his position, accept them. The Assembly did, however, signify a readiness to make an appropriation for the pay of a militia, coupling it, however, with the proviso that such force should not be called to operate beyond Fort Frederick; in the minds of the Assembly that constituted the frontier of Maryland. They were ready to make provision for the maintenance of a post there, but not for the keeping of a garrison at Fort Cumberland, or of providing a militia which should be subject to be marched across the Alleghanies for offensive operations. The deadlock thus produced resulted in the failure to make appropriations, either for the pay of men or the providing of necessary stores, and the garrisons, under Captain Beall, of Fort Frederick, and Colonel Dagworthy, at Fort Cumberland, were reduced to sore straights, and their pay allowed to fall much in arrear, and desertions became frequent and the force materially reduced.

Such was the condition at the opening of the year 1758. Lord Loudon had then returned to England, leaving General Forbes in command. Aggressive, positive action, with a view to terminating the war, was determined upon, and Fort Frederick was designated as the point of rendezvous for the friendly Indians, of whom there were a considerable number, and the regulars, together with the Pennsylvania and Maryland forces.¹¹

The design had been to march in the early spring, but the controversies between the Governor and the Assembly necessarily retarded the plans. In April the House framed a bill for the supplies required to raise 1000 men, and among other property, imposed a tax upon the proprietary's quit rents and estates, on the salaries and emoluments of public officers, and a double tax upon the lands of those who refused to take the test oath and the oath of supremacy.¹² Much delay followed,

¹¹ 9 Md. Ar., 180.

¹² McSherry, 144.

the Upper House refusing to accede to the raising of money in such a manner, and the effort to raise this contribution to the aggressive force failed, and Colonel Dagworthy and his troops were ordered to join the expedition as Maryland's quota. Their place in garrison work was supplied by the militia of Frederick county, upwards of 200 of whom volunteered to serve under Governor Sharpe, and marched with him from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland on September 8.¹³

The expedition meanwhile had assembled and pushed forward in July. With the details of this expedition it is foreign to the present subject to deal. It is sufficient to say that late in November the forces of the colonies once more reached the vicinity of Fort Duquesne, which the French, hopeless of retaining, fired and abandoned on the night of November 21-22, 1758.

By the fall of Fort Duquesne quiet was practically restored throughout the colony of Maryland. The garrisons were rapidly dispersed, and Fort Frederick remained in the hands of Governor Sharpe with no immediate prospect for use, although it was not entirely abandoned as a military post until after the close of that year. With the restoration of peace and quiet the thrifty governor proceeded to lease the lot and fort to one Henry Heinzman, surgeon. This lease bears date December 25, 1762, and was never recorded. After the recital of the purposes and object for which the land was bought by the Governor, the lease continues as follows:

"And whereas there is not any garrison or soldiers at the said Fort Frederick, and several persons who live at or near the said fort do, and if not prevented, will continue to make great waste and destruction of the said fort and improvements by burning the plank and other materials"—

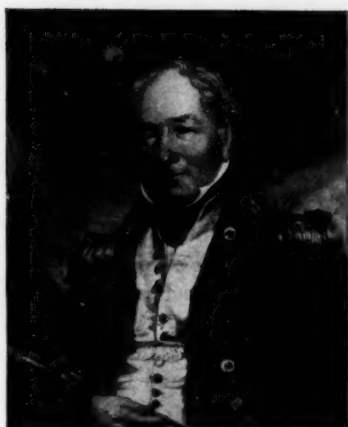
the property is accordingly leased for the sum of £30 current, yearly, reserving to the Governor the right to enter upon the property and annul the lease at any time when he might need the same for military operations. Thus did Fort Frederick pass to peaceful uses.

(To be continued.)

¹³ 9 Md. Ar., 293.

COMMODORE JAMES BARRON, U. S. NAVY.

BY JANEY HOPE MARR.



COMMODORE JAMES BARRON, U. S. N.

There is in the possession of the writer a bit of embodied history. It is a snuff-box, not like costly trifles which princes gave and took, but like a Jack Tar that has borne the brunt of wind and waves in many quarters of the globe. Made of wood, or woods to speak more precisely, its sombre coat of varnish is rough and worn; it is round in shape, about three inches in diameter and one and a half deep. As, however, it can tell its own tale, at least in part, let

me transcribe the two inscriptions that it shows:

"Relics of the olden time. A gift from J. F. Watson to Comdr. Jas. Barron, 1825. The box is of walnut, a tree of Penn's day and the last left alive in the city of Philadelphia. It stood till 1813 before the Hall of Independence. The oak on the lid is of the timber of the *Alliance* frigate the last relic of the first Am'n navy. The mahogany is of Columbus' House the first in Am'ca, 1496."

Had this venerable walnut but possessed a tongue many a word of sage and kindly counsel had it repeated after him who "never once betrayed the simple Indian's trust;" it had whispered down the years echoes from that ever to be remembered summer's day of 1776.

"The old *Alliance* was the only frigate 'of our first navy which was so successful as to escape capture, or destruction during the war of the Revolution. . . . Twice she bore the fortunes of La Fayette across the ocean: de Noailles was also along at one time. . . . She took 'de Laurens and his suite

to France.' In brief she was a ship with a history and yet a 'lucky ship.'"

Touching the wood from the house of Columbus the giver of the gift wrote:

"David Lewis, Esq., presented me with a piece of the mahogany beam of Columbus' house in which he once dwelt in St. Domingo—of course of the first house constructed by a European in America. I have used parts of it in several snuff boxes of relic wood."

The second inscription reads thus:

"A characteristic of Presidt. Harrison is very applicable to Comm're Barron, viz: He has a remarkably suggestive mind and having passed through a career full of incident and variety his retentive memory seems to be constantly on the alert for illustrations drawn from his own experience of any points that may occur.—J. F. W."

Naturally we turn next from the gift to the giver. J. F. Watson was a man of note in his generation, a collector of relics and curiosities, a member of the historical societies of Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts and the author of "Annals of Philadelphia," "Historical Tales of the Olden Times in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania," and "Annals and Occurrences of New York City and State." The gratification of his tastes as collector and author appears to have formed his relaxation from business, for he was "successively a bookseller, a bank cashier and railroad treasurer in Philadelphia," and it was, I doubt not, in that city when Commodore Barron was in command of the Navy Yard, or at the Naval Asylum, that the two formed what became their long and devoted friendship.

Naturally also we turn to the recipient of the gift. Commodore Barron was a remarkable man, but it was his misfortune to live in advance of his century. His father, known as James Barron, "the Elder," was commander-in-chief of the Virginia navy, "being styled Commodore of all the armed vessels of the Commonwealth," of a navy of which too little mention has been made. True, "it was employed mainly for the defense of the bays and rivers of the State," but it did good service; as the "Virginia Gazette" repeatedly bears witness. The commission of "the brave Captain Barron" (thus the quaint old journal styles him) is framed in wood from the ship *Constitution*. "Sheltered in some retired creek this indomitable little force often pounced upon the unsuspecting marauders and taught them a lesson not

easily forgotten. When beset by overwhelming numbers they generally eluded detection; if, however, the prospect of a successful encounter was hopeless they would sink their guns and retire into the heart of the country."

James Barron, the younger, was not of an age to take part in the Revolution, but when the U. S. navy was organized, 1798, he was commissioned Lieutenant, and "served under Captain Barry, in the brief war with France, of that period, with distinguished credit. In 1799 he was promoted to the highest grade, in the navy, and in the Mediterranean again distinguished himself, this time under his brother, Commodore Samuel Barron. His seamanship was not only scientific and theoretical, but soundly practical. It is said that "he originated the first code of signals introduced in the American navy." In which connection I quote this quaint extract from a letter, dated, Washington, February 25, 1834, and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy: "The importance of signals in all maritime pursuits was made manifest as far back as the days of Noah, viz., the dove."

During his sad exile in Copenhagen, Barron lived in a garret that he might support his family then on a plantation near Hampton, Va. In a room so small that during the day he hoisted his bed to the ceiling by apparatus of his own contrivance, he supported his family and himself by his inventions. He received there many distinguished visitors and "at the meetings of the Americans on national festivals and other occasions was uniformly invited to preside, which he did with dignity and politeness." Among his inventions may be enumerated a machine for "preparing hemp and for spinning the same into rope yarns (1812); other machinery for laying the rope yarns in strands and twisting the same into cables and other cordage (1813); a new mode for making metallic or nailed shoes and boots (in the same year), and in 1814 a new kind of windmill and improvements." "As early as between 1833 and 1844 . . . James Barron was continuously urging upon the Committee of Naval Affairs his invention of an impregnable steam propeller, armed with a pyramidal beak on the water line. From stem to stern, from side to side above water would be a terrapin-back, at a very acute angle of incidence to a shot fired from a ship's deck. . . . He was a master mechanic and draughtsman and

presented his memorial and model in the most demonstrated formula." He furnished, 1825, to the Secretary of the Navy a plan and estimates for a floating dry dock at the Norfolk navy yard, and especially urged the inexpediency of erecting wooden wharves and docks in waters infested with the "teredo navalis." He was also the inventor of an automatic fan and a ventilator, and, according to family tradition, of a machine for cutting the corks for bottles as they are cut to-day.

The "affair of the Chesapeake" has become a matter of history. In this day and viewed dispassionately there is "little doubt that the sentence (Commodore Barron's) was wholly undeserved." His frigate was totally unprepared for action and her commander was borne from the deck with "seven wounds in the right leg and thigh." Yet he was sacrificed to popular feeling and his courage was impugned by Decatur till his proud spirit was galled beyond endurance. Himself most frank, what he considered duplicity in others was intolerable to him. Though quick and choleric he was generous and benevolent, and though possessing many bitter enemies he inspired ardent, enduring friendships which he held sacred to his latest breath. We catch vivid glimpses of his personality through some of the countless letters addressed to him, many of them still breathing out the odors of the quaint by-gone flowers of sentiment from the "ready pens of charming women of that day; many are couched in the strong language of male friends hotly indignant over his wrongs. There are the artless prattles of a little kinswoman about her studies and pastimes and the confidences of a lad who "presumes to address him" because ever since his "conversation with his venerable friend he had bent his mind on the navy," to letters of introduction varying from an officer of the Russian Imperial Navy to a modest youth from his own neighborhood. We see as in a mirror his sacred relations to his little grandson and to his entire family. When his orders for sea came it was as though there had been a death in the house.

Commodore Barron was a personage in his day, but he was not beloved of the Jeffersonian administration and he believed—and many with him—that his foes pursued him with unrelenting vindictiveness. He was the most brilliant and conspicuous figure in the American navy, and few men, if any, attracted a greater

share of favorable public attention. After having served upon Barron's court of inquiry and court-martial Decatur opposed, "with all his powerful influence, Commodore Barron's application for restoration to active service in the navy." The duel that followed has passed into history and is regarded as one of the most famous ever fought upon the bloody field of Bladensburg."

In 1828 Commodore Barron was ordered to the *Guerriere*, the flagship of the Pacific squadron. This, though late in the day, was practically a vindication, but unfortunately—for it may be called the mistake of his life—from private reasons he asked that these orders be revoked and his request was granted. He was, as has been set forth, "in command of the Philadelphia navy yard where he had the honor of receiving General Lafayette when he visited that place in 1824."

Commodore Barron was also an invited guest with Colonels McLane, Huger, Fish and other surviving officers of the Revolution at the great fête at Yorktown given to the renowned Frenchman by the State of Virginia. He commanded the Norfolk navy yard at an interesting period, from which station he was called to the superintendence of the naval asylum at Philadelphia, but he chose Norfolk as the spot in which to end his days, in a community which loved and esteemed him.

The portraits of Commodore Barron which I recall portray rather the commander than the man, they bring out with greatest clearness a stern dignity of bearing and a sense of the prestige which belonged to his rank. The beautiful miniature of him, painted in Copenhagen by the "limner" of the sovereign of Denmark, while it lacks neither pride of port, nor decision of countenance, breathes out softer traits and more engaging charms. The form is slenderer than that of the portraits. A blue coat and a buff waistcoat, turned back from snow-white collar, cravat and ruffles, set off to advantage a soft, rosy complexion. His features are of generous mold; his determined chin is almost cleft by a dimple and his firm lips are decidedly handsome. His broad and capacious head is handsome, also crowned as it is with soft waving locks of light brown, and his large wide-open eyes are blue—as blue as the sea he loved.

JOHN PRINTZ, GOVERNOR OF NEW SWEDEN.*

BY MRS. JAMES MIFFLIN.

Two hundred and fifty-two years ago, on February 15, 1643, two ships sailed up the Delaware, or South river, as it was then called, carrying a large company of Swedes, the most conspicuous of whom was John Printz, governor of New Sweden, and the first person who represented an established form of government in what is now the State of Pennsylvania. It is a common error to consider William Penn as the beginning of all things in Pennsylvania, and to overlook the fact for thirty-nine years before his arrival many people of Dutch, Swedish and English nationality had settled here and established a government; had held most friendly intercourse with the Indians, cultivated the land, erected forts, dwellings, churches and water mills, and in many ways facilitated the future coming and settlement of William Penn and his company, although to him is usually given the whole credit of gaining the friendship of the Indians and the establishment of the colony.

Before dwelling upon the services of Governor John Printz it may be of interest to give a short account of the events which preceded his arrival, and of the first discovery and settlement of Delaware bay and river.

In 1609, Henry Hudson, an English navigator, in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, sailed from Amsterdam for Nova Zembla, in search of a northern passage to the East Indies. Encountering fog and ice he changed his course for a more westerly one, but finding that the Newfoundland shores were no more hospitable he continued on until he entered Penobscot Bay on the coast of Maine. After a short stay for repairs he proceeded towards the southwest, in search it is said of a passage to the western Pacific ocean, having been assured by his friend, Captain John Smith, that such a passage existed south of Virginia. Sailing as far as the mouth of Chesapeake

* Paper prepared and read by Mrs. James Mifflin, at the annual celebration of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, Philadelphia, February 15, 1895.

bay, Hudson must have concluded that Captain Smith's knowledge of geography was uncertain, for he reversed his course and sailed up the coast. On August 28, 1609, he discovered a great bay, but after taking soundings considered it would be unsafe to explore it further, "as only a pinnacle drawing four or five feet of water could possibly enter it with impunity." This is supposed to be the first discovery of Delaware bay. One year later it was visited by Lord Delaware, and named after him.

In 1614 the States'-General of Holland granted a charter to certain merchants and others to secure the exclusive privilege of trade in Manhattan river, and also in the South or Delaware river. Five vessels sailed, one only coming to the Delaware, the other four proceeding to Manhattan river. Among the latter was a vessel commanded by Captain Adrian Block, which was accidentally burnt upon its arrival at Manhattan river. Instead of being discouraged, Captain Block and his small crew valiantly set to work and built a new vessel. This incident is mentioned as being of interest, as it was the first vessel ever built in this country. It is a matter of regret that this ship building industry, started by a handful of men two hundred and eighty-one years ago, should not have flourished with the growth of the country. We now have seventy millions of inhabitants, but our merchants are still obliged to purchase their vessels in the old world, and sail them under foreign colors. The fifth vessel, commanded by Captain Cornelis Mey, proceeded down the coast until it reached the mouth of Delaware bay, to the two capes of which he gave the names of Cape Mey and Cape Cornelis.

In 1621 the States'-General of Holland granted a charter to the West India Company, who sent out in 1623 the ship *New Netherland*, commanded by the same Cornelis Mey, who sailed up the river and erected a fort on the eastern bank which he named Fort Nassau. This was the earliest settlement in the Delaware, and where is now the town of Gloucester.

It is a matter of interest to the Colonial Dames that the first colonial dame on record in this part of the country accompanied the party who erected Fort Nassau. Her name was Catalina Tricho, and one of her descendants is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

A second expedition came out from Holland in 1631,

nominally under de Vries, although he really did not arrive until later, and made a settlement near the mouth of the river, calling it Swanendael. This little colony of thirty men under one Gillis Osset, had but a short existence. It is claimed that an Indian chief stole a piece of tin, upon which was painted the arms of Holland, that the Dutch remonstrated and the Indians put the chief to death. Regretting this unwonted mode of procedure among their tribe, the Indians concluded to mete out a like mode of punishment upon the Dutch on a larger scale, and so surprised and exterminated them.

We now come to the settlement of the Swedes upon the Delaware. As early as 1604 William Usseliux, a native of Antwerp and a merchant, presented himself to Gustavus Adolphus with a view of interesting him in the establishment of a trading company, to extend its operations in Asia, Africa and America, particular attention being called to the fertile South river. Gustavus Adolphus took great interest in the scheme, a charter was granted to the company, large subscriptions were received from the royal family, clergy and nobility, and just as the plan was about to be put into operation the war with Germany broke out, and the subsequent death of Gustavus Adolphus put a stop to the whole project.

The next attempt at colonizing on the part of Sweden was more successful, and was planned by Peter Minuit, who had been Director-General of the West India Company, and Governor of New Netherlands. Owing to misunderstandings with the directors, probably because Minuit served the interest of the Company too well, and interfered with the private emoluments of the directors, he was unjustly misrepresented; and dismissed from the Company. In view of the services he afterwards rendered the Swedes and his great integrity, all these accusations were evidently groundless. After his rupture with the Dutch West India Company he went to Sweden and endeavored successfully to interest the celebrated Chancellor Axel Oxenstierna and Queen Christina, the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, in his scheme of carrying out the intentions of Gustavus Adolphus and Usseliux. An expedition was formed and sailed from Gottenburg in the spring of 1638. They stopped for a few days at the mouth of the river, christening their landing place Paradise Point

(now Lewes) and then continued on, disembarking at the junction of what are now called the Brandywine and Christiana creeks, and building a fort which was called Christina, after their young queen. Land was purchased from the Indians from the mouth of the river to what is now Trenton, and wooden posts erected with the Queen's initials, to show the ownership of Sweden, the colony being called New Sweden. Minuit seems to have made an excellent commander and to have fostered the interest of the little colony. Returning to Sweden he stopped in the West Indies to effect the sale of his cargo. At the island of St. Christopher a Dutch vessel chanced to be in port, and while Minuit was paying a friendly visit to the Captain a squall arose, sinking the vessel, and all on board including Minuit were drowned. His own vessel, however, escaped.

Minuit was succeeded by Peter Hollander, who remained here but one year and a half, and concerning whose jurisdiction but little is known.

In 1642 a new expedition was fitted out in Sweden, under the command of Governor John Printz, an ex-army officer, who had served in the thirty years' war, but who had been court-martialed for the capitulation of Chemnitz. He claimed that the surrender was unavoidable, owing to the cowardice of his officers, which was doubtless true, as two years later he was ennobled and made governor of New Sweden. The instructions given to Printz by the Swedish government are remarkable for their wisdom and liberality and for the clemency to be displayed towards the Indians. So much has been said in favor of Penn's treatment of the Indians, but we find that forty years previously Governor Printz was counseled to be quite as moderate, to endeavor to convert them to Christianity, and to impress upon their minds that "neither he nor his subordinates were come into these parts to do them any wrong." It is claimed that during the whole occupation of the Swedes on the Delaware not a single drop of Indian blood was shed by them. That the government did not entirely lose sight of its own financial interests is shown by the suggestion that "the wild people be allowed to obtain such things as they need at a price somewhat more moderate than they are getting them of the Hollanders at Fort Nassau or the adjacent English." We thus see that commercial

rivalry commenced very early, and doubtless most tempting prices were offered to lure the Indians to Fort Christina, and possibly an attractive bargain table provided also for the squaws who accompanied them.

In company with Governor Printz came quite a number of officers and twenty-four soldiers, a preacher, clerk, provost and hangman. The latter may have been sent with a view to keeping order, for among the former emigrants were many convicts and a number of Finns, called "forest destroyers," who had overrun Sweden and were much feared by the peasants, and who doubtless were sent to this country to get rid of them. Much complaint was made by the better class of settlers of this unwelcome addition to the community, and Governor Printz endeavored to put a stop to it. This proves that convict and pauper emigration is not a question of the present day only, but perplexed our early rulers as well.

The preacher was the celebrated Campanius, who rendered good service in attempting to convert the savages, and who translated Luther's Catechism and the Lord's Prayer into the Indian language, and instead of the usual, "Give us this day our daily bread," he worded it, "Give us this day our daily corn and venison." The Indians of 1645 seem to have shared some of the feelings of their Christian brethren of the present time, and to have had a dread and suspicion of long sermons. The grandson of Campanius tells us that when the Indians attended the first service they judged from the length of time that Campanius preached that he must be hatching a conspiracy, and for some days his life was in danger, the savages coming to ask frequent questions and to carefully inquire into it.

Upon his arrival, after touching at Christina, Governor Printz sailed up the river to Tennacong, now Tinicum island, and established the first seat of government in Pennsylvania, building a mansion called Printzdorp (which was standing until the beginning of this century, when it was accidentally destroyed by fire) and adding orchards, gardens and pavilions. He also erected a fort and called it New Gottenburg, and a few months after his arrival he built another on the eastern bank of the river, near the present Salem creek, and named it Fort Elfsborg. He must have made an impressive civil officer, as he is said to have

weighed four hundred pounds. His wife and daughter Armgartt accompanied him.

The policy of Printz towards the Dutch seems to have been unwise, and he made himself unpopular with them instead of employing tact. Ill feeling between the Swedes and Dutch had been smouldering since the earliest settlement of the Swedes, the Dutch claiming the land by priority of discovery and habitation. The Hollanders also complained that nearly all their fur trade with the Indians, which at that time, particularly in beaver skins, was the chief industry of both New Sweden and New Netherlands, had been diverted from them. Many remonstrances had been received from Governor Kieft in Manhattan, but no attention paid to them. To further exasperate the Dutch, Printz insisted that all Dutch vessels going up the river to Fort Nassau must salute the Swedish colors on Forts Gottenburg and Elfsborg, and when they neglected to do so he fired upon them. Governor Kieft again sent envoys to remonstrate, but Governor Printz, instead of receiving them courteously, kept them waiting in the rain for half an hour before admitting them, and then would give them no satisfaction. The Dutch, however, feared an open rupture, for they were themselves menaced by the New Englanders, and knew that the Swedes would doubtless aid them against a common enemy, as they had done some years before when a party of sixty Englishmen endeavored to settle on the eastern bank of the Delaware.

Whatever his conduct was towards the Dutch, Governor Printz seems to have tried in every way to carry out the instructions of his own government and to develop the resources of the colony. He improved the trade with the Indians and built a fort, at the mouth of the Schuylkill, and trading houses, so that the Indians would be obliged to pass them, and thus enable the Swedes to intercept the trade with the Dutch. He built a church at New Gottenburg, and decorated it according to Swedish fashion, and erected the first water mill on what is now Cobb's creek. A settlement was also formed at Upland. In 1647 Governor Kieft, of Amsterdam, was succeeded by Peter Stuyvesant, a man of much stronger character, who determined to put a stop to this monopoly of the Swedes and humiliation of the Dutch by purchasing of the Indians a promontory (although previously bought

by the Swedes, but the Indians do not seem to have hesitated to re-sell land many times) and erected a fort called Fort Casimir, where New Castle now stands. With the building of this fort Swedish ascendancy declined. Very little assistance seems to have been given to Printz by the Swedish government, as we find that for two years, from 1644 to 1646, not even a letter had been received. He had repeatedly written asking for help of various kinds, and one request shows a most curious condition of legal affairs. He asks to have sent out a learned man to administer justice and attend to the law business, as sometimes the same person appeared in court both as plaintiff and judge. What became of the defendant under those peculiar circumstances he does not divulge. This would seem too knotty a problem for even their illustrious successors, the Philadelphia lawyers, to unravel. Receiving no assistance from his government, Printz seems to have become discouraged, and he returned to Sweden in 1653, leaving the colony in charge of his son-in-law, John Papagoya, and the Dutch in possession of the whole eastern shore of the Delaware, as Fort Elfsborg had been abandoned. They had encountered there an enemy mightier than the Dutch, more to be feared than the Indians, and one who has held its own over each succeeding generation—the New Jersey mosquito!

WASHINGTON'S MANUSCRIPT PRAYER BOOK.

(Continued from p. 56.)

and state. Bless O Lord the whole
 world of mankind, and let the
 world be filled with the know-
 ledge of Thee, and thy son Je-
 sus, the sick, the poor, the wa-
 nderers, the widows and father-
 less, and all that mourn and
 broken in heart, and be merciful
 to them according to their sev-
 eral necessities. Bless my friends
 and grant me grace to forgive
 my enemies as heartily as I
 desire forgiveness of Thee my hea-
 venly Father. I beseech thee to
 defend me this night from all
 evil, and do more for me than
 I can think or ask, for Jesus
 Christ sake, in whose most
 holy name. Amen I continue
 our Father &c.

Every morning

O Lord our God, most mighty and
merciful Father, I think unwor-
thy creature and servant to
thee more approach thy presence
through, not worthy to appear
before thee, because of my natural
corruptions, and the many sins
and transgressions which I have
committed against thy divine
majesty; yet I beseech thee, for
the sake of him in whom thou
art well pleased, the Lord Jesus
Christ, to admit me to render thee
deserved thanks and praises for
thy manifold mercies extended
toward me, for the quiet rest
of the past night, for food, nei-
cessity, health, peace, liberty and
the hopes of a better life
through the

of thy dear son Jesus
Christ, and Oh kind Father
thine thy mercy had shown
to me this Day and ever more
after, prosper all my lawful
undertakings, let me have all
my directions from thy holy
Spirit, and success from thy
merciful hand. Let the bright
beams of thy light shine into my
heart, and enlighten my mind
in understanding thy blessed
word, that I may be enabled
to perform thy will in all things
and effectually resist all tempta-
tions of the world, the flesh,
and the devil. preserve and
defend our rulers in Church &
state. Bless the people of this
land, be a Father to the fatherless

a comforter to the comfortless
a deliverer to the captive
a physician to the sick; and
thy blessing be upon our true
kindred and families. Be our
guide this day and forever
through of G. in whose blessed
form of prayer conclude my
weak petitions. Our Father &c.

Tuesday evening

most gracious God and heavenly
father, we cannot cease but only
cry unto thee for mercy, because
my sins cry against me for justice
now shall I address myself unto thee
I must with thee O Father stand
and mine at thy great goodness, tender
mercy, and long suffering towards
me, in that thou hast kept me
the past day from being consumed
and brought to nought. O Lord
is man, or the son of man that
thou regarded him; the more day
pass over my head, the more sin

and iniquities I heap up against
thee. If I should cast up the ac-
count of my good deeds done this
day, how few and small would
they be; but if I should reckon
my misdeeds, surely they would
be many and great. O blessed Father
let thy son's blood wash me from
all iniquities, and cleanse me
from the stains of sin that are
upon me. Give me grace to look
upon his merits, that they
may be my reconciliation and
atonement unto thee. - That I may
know my sins are forgiven by
his death a passion. Embrace me
in the arms of thy mercy; reach
safe to receive me into the bo-
som of thy love. Shadow me with
thy wings that I may safely rest
under thy protection this
night.

and is into thy hands. I commend
myself with whole body in the
name of thy son J. C. Jesus Christ
Thee when this life shall end
I may take my everlasting rest
with Thee in thy heavenly king-
dom. Bless all in authority over
us, be merciful to all those af-
flicted with any cross or cala-
mity. Bless all my friends, for-
give my enemies and accept of
my thanks giving this evening
for all the mercies and favours
afforded me; hear and graciously
answer these my requests and
whatever else thou seest need-
ful grant us for the sake
of Jesus Christ in whose blessed
name and words I continue to
pray Our Father &c

A prayer for Wednesday morning
Almighty and eternal Lord God, the
great creator of heaven and earth,
the God and Father of our Lord
Jesus Christ; look down from hea-
ven, on pity and compassion upon
me thy servant, who humbly pre-
sente myself before thee, sensible
of thy mercy, and my own misery.
There is an infinite distance
between thy glorious majesty, and
me thy poor creature, the work
of thy hand, between thy infinite
power, and my weakness, thy
wisdom, and my folly, thy
purity, and my moral frailty.
I have set myself at a
great distance from thee by
my sin and wickedness, and
humbly acknowledge the corrup-
tion of my nature, and the
many rebellions of my life.
I have sinned against heaven

and before thee, in thought and
deed. I have contemned thy com-
mands and holy laws. I have like-
wise sinned by omitting what
ought to have been done, and committing
what I ought not. I have rebelled
against thy light, despised thy com-
mands and judgments, and broken
my vows and promises; I have
deflected the means of grace, and
opportunities of becoming better.
My iniquities are multiplied
and my sins are very great.
I confess them O Lord, with shame
and sorrow, dejection and loathing.
I desire to be vile in my own
eyes, as I have rendered myself
vile in thine. I humbly beseech
thee to be merciful to me in the
free pardon of my sins, for the
sake of thy dear Son, my only
Saviour of those who came not to
call the righteous, but sinners
to repentance; be pleased to

(To be continued.)

THE SOCIETY OF THE CININNATI IN CONNECTICUT.

BY REV. A. N. LEWIS, M. A.

The Connecticut branch of the Order of the Cinnati was organized at West Point, N. Y., on July 4, 1783. The following officers were elected: President, Brigadier-General Jedediah Huntington; vice-president, Colonel Hernan Swift; secretary, Colonel Jonathan Trumbull; treasurer, Lieutenant-Colonel Ebenezer Huntington; assistant treasurer, Major David Smith. The number of original members was one hundred and eighty-one. The first meeting of the organized Society was held at the State House at Hartford, December 17, 1784. The General Institution, with the proceedings previous and subsequent thereto, were read, as were also a letter from His Excellency, General Washington, appointing the place of meeting for the [General] Society in May, and a letter from the State Society of Delaware. General Swift, Lieutenant-Colonel David Humphrey and Colonel Meigs were appointed a committee to hear and examine the claims of such gentlemen as propose to become members at the present meeting. On report of the committee Captain Simeon Newel was admitted to sign the General Institution; and Lieutenant Moses Cleveland and Captain (John) Webb, not being able to attend this meeting, the committee recommended "that the door be open for them to sign till the next general meeting," which report was accepted by the Society. Amos Hall, of Guilford, second son of Captain Stephen Hall, deceased, "the elder brother having relinquished his birthright for himself and heirs," was admitted a member. Five delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the General Society, "two to be supported at the expense of the Society." A tax of two dollars was laid on each member to defray the expense of the above delegation.

Several gentlemen were appointed collectors of the tax in their respective counties. A committee of one from a county was appointed to hear the claims of such gentlemen as wish to become members of this Society, and report to the next general meeting. A committee was appointed to propose and report a

code of by-laws to be laid before the Society at the annual meeting in July, subject to their discussion, revision and acceptance.

"Voted: That the President of this Society be desired to transmit, as soon as may be, to His Excellency, Governor Trumbull, a medal containing the Order of the Society, and acquaint him that the Society does itself the honor to consider him a member."

The Fourth of July happening this year on a Sunday, it was ordered that the annual meeting be holden on July 7 at Hartford.

The Society had a prosperous existence until 1804, meeting alternately at Hartford and New Haven, dining together and marching in procession, escorted by the militia, to some church, where they listened to an oration and a sermon. On these occasions the members appeared in the Continental uniform, with side-arms and powdered hair. For several years previous to 1804 the Society had petitioned the legislature for an act of incorporation, to enable them to hold their funds, but without success. There had been from the first a strong feeling of hostility to the Society, on the ground that it was "an hereditary aristocracy" which designed "to overthrow the government and monopolize all the offices!"

At the anniversary meeting, July 4, 1803, a motion was made to dissolve the Society, which failed to pass. At the next meeting, July 4, 1804, the motion was renewed, "and, after a critical and lengthy discussion, the previous question was moved and taken—carried in the affirmative." Only forty-five members (no quorum) were present, and the number of negative votes is not stated. It may be safely asserted, therefore, that the Society was never (legally) dissolved, if, indeed, a State Society can be dissolved.* The funds of the Society, which amounted to \$15,212.66, were ordered to be divided *pro rata* among the members, and any undivided balance that might remain to be deposited in the treasury of Yale College for safe keeping, where it has lain without interest for ninety-one years.† Several of the members invested their shares (about \$500) in a portrait‡ of Washington, by Trumbull, which hangs in the art gallery of

* It is the opinion of a distinguished officer of the New York Society that a State Society cannot be dissolved. It can only become dormant.

† The balance is \$1700.

‡ It was "to be hung in the College library."

Yale University. (It was ordered to be hung in the College library.) The books and papers of the Society are in the archives of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford, where they were deposited by the secretary, Lieutenant John Mix, of Farmington, "for safe keeping."

In the year 1860 several descendants of Revolutionary officers in Rhode Island* and Connecticut began to institute inquiries as to what steps were necessary to revive the dormant State Societies. A memorial was presented to the General Society, who decided, in 1863, that, on account of the disturbed state of the country, the inquiry was inopportune.

In 1887 or 1888 John Fitch, of New York City, and Major John C. Kinney, of Hartford, both members of the New Jersey Society, took initiatory steps towards reviving the Society of the Cincinnati in Connecticut. A list of the members of the Connecticut Society from 1783 to 1804 was published in the *Connecticut Courant*, and their qualified descendants were invited to join in the movement. A meeting was held at the Senate Chamber in Hartford, July 4, 1888, at which the following gentlemen were present: John Fitch, Major John C. Kinney, General Dwight Morris, Rev. S. J. M. Merwin, Augustus W. Merwin, Charles E. Hart, Nathan G. Pond, Charles H. Murray, Esq., Satterlee Swartwout and William H. Bissell. It was voted to revive the disbanded Connecticut Society, and the following officers of the "Provisional Organization" were elected: President, Brigadier-General Dwight Morris; vice-president, Nathan G. Pond; secretary, Major John C. Kinney; treasurer, Charles E. Hart; assistant secretary, John M. Montgomery; chaplain, Rev. S. J. M. Merwin; standing committee, John Fitch and John Benjamin.

The second meeting was held at the capitol at Hartford, July 4, 1880, and was attended by the following gentlemen: John Fitch, General Dwight Morris, Augustus W. Merwin, Charles E. Hart, Satterlee Swartwout, Nathan G. Pond, Charles H. Murray, William H. Bissell and Rev. A. N. Lewis. It was again voted to revive and reorganize the Connecticut Society, and the following officers were elected: President, General Dwight Morris; vice-president, Nathan G. Pond; secretary, Charles H. Murray;

* The Rhode Island Society was revived in 1877, and restored in 1881.

treasurer, Charles E. Hart; assistant secretary, Satterlee Swartwout; assistant treasurer, Daniel B. Bradley; chaplain, Rev. Alonzo N. Lewis.

The work of reorganization was now begun in earnest under the charge of Rev. A. N. Lewis. A circular stating the claims of the "Provisional Organization" was sent to the delegates of the State Societies. Search was made throughout the United States for qualified descendants of the original and admitted members, and at the general meeting at Baltimore, May 7-8, 1890, a petition signed by some forty "eligibles" was presented by the delegates, General Dwight Morris, Nathan G. Pond, Charles H. Murray, Satterlee Swartwout and Rev. A. N. Lewis. This was referred to a committee of one from a State, Colonel Clifford Stanley Sims, chairman, who were ordered to report thereon at the general meeting of 1893.

During the first year of the "Provisional Organization" of 1888-1889 certain irregularities and mistakes were made which excited considerable prejudice and opposition among the officers and delegates of the General Society. These, however, were rectified, and on May 13, 1893, at Boston, the committee recommended to the General Society that the Connecticut Society be restored. This report was unanimously adopted, and the Connecticut delegates were admitted to seats. Of the seven "promoters" of the revival and restoration of the Connecticut Society *six* are deceased! John Fitch, Major J. C. Kinney, Rev. S. J. M. Merwin, N. A. Pond, General Dwight Morris and A. W. Merwin. Rev. A. N. Lewis is the only member living who participated in the reorganization of the Society.

The president, treasurer and secretary died in rapid succession soon after the annual meeting of July 4, 1894. At a special meeting held in New Haven, January 1, 1895, the vacancies were filled. The present officers are: Colonel George Bliss Sanford, U. S. Army, president; General H. L. Abbott, U. S. Army, vice-president; Morris Woodruff Seymour, secretary; James B. Metcalf, Esq., treasurer; Charles Isham, assistant secretary; Charles B. Gilbert, assistant treasurer; Rev. Alonzo N. Lewis, chaplain; Charles Isham, historian. The delegates to the General Society are: Rev. A. N. Lewis, Walter S. Judd, Esq., Colonel George B. Sanford, Esq., W. P. Glenny, Esq., James B. Metcalf.

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

DAVES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Major John Daves, of New Bern, N. C., was born in 1748, in what is now Mecklenburg county, Va. He was brought when very young to Craven county, N. C., in which county, on September 29, 1750, a grant for 640 acres of land was issued by Governor Gabriel Johnston to his uncle, Richard Daves. William Daves also purchased land in Craven county as early as March, 1750, and in a deed bearing date April 30, 1754, he is described as "late of the Colony of Virginia, but now of 'New-bern town.'"

The ancestors of John Daves were English. The first of the name in this country came from London about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled in Virginia, in what was afterwards Chesterfield county, whence his descendants moved into the counties to the southward, and into North Carolina. The following extract from Smith's "Obituary," p. 33, is said to refer to this family:

"1652, Dec. 24th. Died, John Daves, broaker; buried in St. Olave's, Old Jewry. His son, Thos. Daves, a bookseller, was afterwards an alderman, and Lord Mayor of London, enriched by the legacy of Hugh Audley."

To this Daves there is reference, under date of November 23, 1662, in Bohn's edition of Pepys' "Diary."

On October 25, 1770, John Daves purchased from the commissioners of the town of New Bern the premises occupied by him during his lifetime as his homestead; an unusual condition of the commissioners' deed being that within eighteen months from the date of its execution there should be built on the land "a house at least 24 x 16 feet, of stone, brick or frame," a failure to comply with which made void the conveyance. Shortly thereafter he married his first wife, Sally, daughter of John Council Bryan, a planter, of which marriage there was a son, John, who died in early childhood.

In the stirring times previous to the Revolution, and during that war, the men of New Bern were active and prominent. Her

minute men, under Caswell, bore a conspicuous part in the victorious campaign of Moore's creek, in the winter of 1776, and it is said that John Daves then served as a private. But the first record we have of his services during the Revolution, throughout the whole of which he was in the field, is as quartermaster of the Second North Carolina regiment of the Continental line, June 7, 1776. This regiment, with the First, participated in the successful defense of Charleston, S. C., in June, 1776, and the bearing and efficiency of the North Carolinians were highly commended by General Charles Lee. Soon afterwards all the North Carolina Continental regiments, or battalions, as they were then called, were brigaded under command of Brigadier-General James Moore. General Moore died in April, 1777, and the command devolved upon General Francis Nash, who was transferred, with his brigade, to the army of General Washington. These troops acquitted themselves with credit at the battle of Brandywine, in September, 1777, and were heavily engaged at Germantown, where they lost General Nash, Colonel Edward Buncombe and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Irwin, of the Fifth regiment, Captain Jacob Turner, and many others. John Daves, who had been commissioned ensign in the Second regiment, September 30, 1776, distinguished himself in this battle, and his commission as first lieutenant bears its date, October 4, 1777. With his comrades he shared the miseries of the memorable winter of 1777-78, at Valley Forge, the brigade being then commanded by General Lachlan McIntosh, of Georgia.

In June following, by virtue of a resolution of Congress passed in May, 1778, the nine regiments of the brigade were consolidated into four, and many of its officers were retired, or assigned to other commands; Lieutenant Daves was among those retained. At Monmouth, in June, 1778, the brigade was next in action, and the winter of 1778-79 was passed at Morristown, N. J. Two companies of the Second regiment formed part of the assaulting column of General Anthony Wayne at Stony Point, N. Y., July 16, 1779, and were warmly commended by him for their gallant behavior. Major Hardy Murfree commanded the detachment, and Lieutenant Daves, who was severely wounded in the attack, is said to have been a volunteer in the "forlorn hope," led by Lieutenant Gibbon, of Pennsylvania,

afterwards of Virginia. Lieutenants Daves and Gibbon, both of whom subsequently obtained the title of major, were ever after intimate friends.

After his recovery, Lieutenant Daves went with his regiment, in the spring of 1780, to the relief of Charleston, S. C., and was made prisoner of war at the surrender of that city by General Benjamin Lincoln to Sir Henry Clinton, May 12, 1780. By this calamity North Carolina was deprived, at a time of sorest need, of all of her veteran Continental troops, many of whom, including their distinguished general, James Hogun, died while prisoners of war. Having been exchanged, Lieutenant Daves was assigned, January 1, 1781, to the Third of the four new regiments levied to supply the places of those lost at Charleston. These regiments, raised and equipped only after incredible labor, were not organized in time to bear a part in the Guilford campaign; but three of them, constituting the brigade of General Jethro Sumner, and officered by veterans of long experience, won for themselves at Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781, the highest encomiums for their bravery and steadiness. In his report of the battle, General Greene says of them: "I am at a loss which most to admire, the gallantry of the officers or the good conduct of the men."

After the battle of Eutaw, General Sumner was recalled to North Carolina to punish and overawe certain bands of Tories, one of which under the notorious David Fanning had captured at Hillsboro, on September 13, 1781, Governor Thomas Burke. His stay in North Carolina was short, for we find him with his command again in South Carolina in February, 1782, at Ponpon; where, on the 6th of that month, there was a re-assignment of the officers of the North Carolina line, Captain John Daves—for on the day of the battle of Eutaw Springs he had been promoted to that rank—retaining his position in the Third regiment.

In April, 1782, Captain Daves married at Halifax, N. C., Mary Haynes, then in the thirty-first year of her age. She was the widow of Oroondatis Davis of that place, and daughter of Andrew Haynes. Her mother, Anne Eaton, was a daughter of William Eaton, of Bute (Warren) county, and Mary Rives, of Virginia, his wife.

Upon the reduction of the Continental army in January, 1783, Captain Daves and most of his fellow officers were retired and placed on "waiting orders" until November 15, 1783, when with the return of peace he was mustered out of service. By a resolution of Congress, passed in September, 1783, officers of the Continental line, who had served for a certain length of time, were promoted one grade "by brevet." The promotion, which was honorary only, was in recognition of long and faithful service, and it was probably to this resolution that Captain Daves owed his title of major by which he was always known after the war.

The State Society of the Cincinnati, composed of officers of the Continental line, was organized at Hillsboro, in October, 1783, with General Jethro Sumner as president, and Rev. Adam Boyd as secretary. Major Daves was one of the original members of the Society—sixty-two in all—but unfortunately it was but short-lived. Public sentiment in North Carolina and elsewhere was adverse to the Society at that time, and nothing is known of its existence since 1790. Its interesting records are probably lost, but it was represented in the meetings of the General Society, held in Philadelphia in 1784, 1787 and 1790, when it disappears from the record. The names and ranks of its original members have, however, been preserved.*

Major Daves was elected Collector of the Port of Beaufort, "with office at New Bern," by the legislature which sat at Hillsboro in April, 1784, and at the same session an act was passed authorizing the Continental Congress to collect duties on all foreign merchandise entering at the ports of the State. But in 1789 the State ratified the Constitution of the United States, and that prerogative having thereby passed to the general government, President Washington appointed John Daves on February 9, 1790, Collector of the Port of New Bern, and on March 6, 1792, advanced him to "Inspector of Surveys and Ports of No. 2 District—Port of New Bern," an office held by him until his resignation in January, 1800.

In May, 1787, Major Daves was elected one of the "Commissioners of the town of New Bern," a body which, at that

* *University Magazine*, No. 6, May, 1893.

time and previously, had, in addition to its other powers, authority "To Grant, Convey and acknowledge in Fee, to any person requesting the same, any lot or lots in the said town not already taken up and saved." Many conveyances of these Commissioners are registered in the county of Craven.

An act of Assembly, passed in 1789, appointed John Daves, and others, vestrymen of Christ Church Parish, New Bern; a parish originally established by law in 1715, and first called Craven parish. This act was merely in the nature of new incorporation, and for Church purposes only, whereas the vestries of Colonial days had been clothed with many of the powers of our County Commissioners.

Major John Daves died in New Bern October 12, 1804, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was buried in that town, in Cedar Grove cemetery, with military and masonic honors, and rested there until June, 1893, when his remains were transferred by his grandsons, Edward Graham and Graham Daves, to Guilford Battle Field, where in the perpetual and tender care of the Battle Ground Association, they now repose. Meet resting place, where sleep old comrades and former friends, for him whom his epitaph so well describes as "One of the well-tried patriots of our Revolutionary War."

His widow survived Major Daves eighteen years. Their children were Sally Eaton, Mrs Morgan Jones, whose many descendants are now in Arkansas and Mississippi; Ann Rebecca, Mrs. Josiah Collins, of Edenton, N. C.; John Pugh Daves, whose children still live in New Bern, and Thomas Haynes Daves, whose numerous posterity live in Alabama and Mississippi.

THE RETURN OF THE ENSIGN.

BY WILLIAM ARCH. McCLEAN.

Lexington and Concord! Horse, rider and tongue carried the news as quickly as possible, first to Boston town, then on to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all sections of the country. It slowly crept to the West and the frontier.

An afternoon of one of the last days of April, 1775, it reached the waters of the Susquehanna. There it was told the ferryman. He carried it across, and before his boat touched shore shouted it to Jack Barnity on the western landing. The tale told sent the hearer's hot blood flying through his patriotic heart. Jack forgot the errand he had come upon, ran to his horse, sprang into the saddle, pulled the horse into a run, and away sped the two to the old town of York, a few miles to the west. Reaching the town, Jack dashed up the street, sending wild shouts one after another, echoing and re-echoing through the place. In the public square he jumped from his horse and was immediately surrounded by anxious and excited people. Jack gave them the news in his inimitable style, with the climax, "And the Yankees fought like men!" At this a frantic yell broke from the crowd.

The town of York was in a region that contained few lovers of the English. Beside the Quaker contingency that had settled that far west, for years Scotch, Irish, a mixture of the two, French Huguenots and Germans had been flowing into the section from the old countries. Persecutions, personally sustained in many instances, intensified the bitterness against the older countries. England was thoroughly hated.

A young girl was attracted by the noise attending Jack's arrival. Her home was in the shadow of a row of linden trees in the corner of the square. She was youthful in appearance, yet with a face of strong characteristics. Deep-gray eyes gleamed with an intelligence underneath long lashes. These same eyes danced at the news Jack brought. She was the daughter of Archibald Gilliean, a sturdy Scotch-Irishman. Like father like daughter, was Mary known to everyone as Polly

Gilliean. Certain other reasons attracted Polly to within hearing of the commotion in the square. The voice of the bearer of the stirring news was not entirely strange to her. Jack Barnity was her lover. It had only been in the preceding week that he had hemmed and hawed at a certain question that concerned no one but themselves. She had had delicious fun in teasing him to tease her to say "Yes." Since then her father had given them his "God bless you, my children."

It was not many days after this, Jack approaching Polly, whispered:

"Polly, I've got a secret!"

"Another one and you can't hold it together any longer?" she answered.

"Yes," he replied, "it's this. I'm off, as soon as I can go, to join Colonel Washington to help fight the redcoats."

Polly never for an instant faltered then or in the days following. True, there were lumps in her throat, tears that nearly ran over, and sobs that were almost uttered. Yet she was proud that she had a lover to take part in the struggle for liberty.

The first of June Jack Barnity was off to the front. Going, he gloried not only in the fighting smelt afar, the purposes of the impending war, but also that he carried the colors of the company of York soldiers with whom he went, though but eighteen years of age. Since the news first arrived of Lexington and Polly knew of Jack's purpose, she had been working in secret as swiftly as her fingers could fly. She was making a flag for Jack to carry, for she had learned that the company had selected her lover to be its color-bearer. When the flag was complete, and Jack ready to depart, she placed it in his hands, saying: "Jack here is something to help the boys on to victory—to be true to." Jack, taking it joyously, exclaimed: "Oh, Polly, I'll be a whole company myself with this!" and impulsively kissed her. Then he solemnly added: "Polly, I will be as true to this flag and our country as I have been to you, and when the war is over what is left of us will come back to you to be more faithful than ever." When Jack reached the coast he sent word to Polly by the first messenger to the west that he had been made ensign of the regiment of the Flying Camp, and it was on account of the flag.

Then came the long and weary struggle. Most desolate were the days at home. No news, only uncertain rumors, of what was happening at the front. Finally came one that told that Jack had reached Cambridge, and had taken part in the campaigns about Boston in that year. Another came telling that Jack was with the Continental army in the march under Washington to New York in the spring of 1776; that he had been seen in engagements in and about that city during the summer, and that the last seen of him was in the front of the charge up the slopes leading to Fort Washington in November of the same year. No one knew, however, after he had fallen on those slopes wounded that he had been stripped of all his clothes but his stockings; that these were not taken because they were filled with blood; that he lay where he fell all night and the whole of the next day until evening, when a Hessian soldier approached to bayonet him; that a British officer interfered and saved his life; that he was thrown into a wagon and taken a prisoner to the city, where he was confined with the other survivors of the American army; that he had been without effectual medical aid for months, and was still helpless at an exchange of prisoners in 1778.

Meanwhile, Congress had broken the quietness of the town of York by its advent. Barracks were erected. There was much for Polly to do supplying the suffering soldiers with hospital stores, clothing and other necessities. While thus engaged she would catch herself thinking that perhaps somewhere her Jack might have need for such supplies. In February, 1778, word came to York that a number of wounded soldiers were being ferried across the river and would be in town by an evening stage. A large crowd eagerly awaited the stage when it stopped in front of the great inn in the public square. One by one the occupants alighted, some tenderly helped, others of themselves, some to be carried off to their homes, others to the inn. The last one to be brought out was the most severely wounded of all. His legs hung limp. He was helped to a litter. No one recognized him except the owner of a certain pair of gray eyes. And she slipped up to the litter, lightly touched the wounded man, and whispered:

"Jack."

He flushed a brilliant red, as he turned to face the one of all others he dreaded to see in his present plight, and cried:

"Polly!"

"Oh, Jack, to think of this, your home coming!" burst from her lips.

He smiled as he replied: "I am rather a sorry looking kind of a soldier."

"No, not that," she answered.

"I know, dear," he said in a low voice that only reached her ears, while his gaze rested on his helpless legs; "but I'm not fit enough now for such as you."

"Oh, Jack, you are better than many a whole man yet!" Polly answered in a fervent whisper.

As kind hands tenderly lifted the litter, Polly proudly said, with a smile: "So we are to call you Ensign Jack Barnity?"

"Ah, Polly," he replied, with spirit, "if you wish, for the colors went with me through many fights, and they never left my hands until I fell with a ball in each leg on the heights of Fort Washington."

Jack Barnity became the hero of his community. His recovery was slow and tedious, though loving hands were ready with every service in their power. It was two years before he was well and strong and had reached a long-dreamed-of, hoped-for consummation—a home, with Polly as its queen. Thirty years later this hero lost one of his legs on account of the wound received on the heights of Fort Washington—lost it and lived to a happy old age, greater than three score years and ten.

MEMOIR OF FRANCIS BOUDE NICHOLS.

BY HENRY KUHL NICHOLS.

Francis Boude Nichols was the eldest son of Major William Nichols, of the Continental army. He was born November 5, 1793, in Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pa.; baptized Francis and adopted the middle name of Boude, being the maiden name of his grandmother Hillegas; died at Pottsville, Pa., June 30, 1847. He was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy June 18, 1812; served in Perry's flotilla at New London, Conn.; also served under Captain Evans, and then transferred to frigate *Chesapeake*, Captain James Lawrence, and was in the engagement between that ship and the *Shannon*, off the Massachusetts coast, June 1, 1813; was severely wounded in the breast by a musket ball, which he carried to his grave; was taken prisoner to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and paroled June, 1813. His wound compelled him to resign from the navy, when he took up the study of medicine. In 1820 he removed to Orwigsburg (then the county seat of Schuylkill county), when he was appointed by Governor Heister register and recorder of deeds, etc., to the county. He bought a large body of coal lands, where the present town of Saint Clair* now is, which he started to develop and became a miner of coal, and lost most of his property in the panic of 1837. He was the first president of the Miners' Bank, of Pottsville; first captain of the First Schuylkill County Cavalry, and district deputy-grand-master of the Masonic Order; a devout Episcopalian, and many years senior warden of Trinity Church, Pottsville. He married January 30, 1814, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, by Right Rev. William White, D. D., Anna Maria Nichols (his cousin), daughter of General Francis Nichols, of the Continental army.

The following incident seems too romantic to put in print; but being directly connected with the affair, I can readily vouch

* This land, by a strange coincidence, was purchased from Captain Mulloney, U. S. N., the "Drummer Boy of Monmouth." (See AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER, February, 1895) by Francis Boude Nichols, who named the town in honor of General Arthur St. Clair.

for it. Unfortunately, I cannot remember the last name of the party, as he always went by the name of "Billy," but I called him "Daddy Whitebeard," owing to the fact that his head and beard were snow-white. It was a very cold night in the winter of 1843, snowing terribly. I was sitting with my father in the parlor, where we were toasting our feet in front of the grate (in those days houses were not heated throughout), when the door-bell rang, and being so stormy my father directed me to answer the bell, not waiting for the servant. I went to the door and found a small man literally white from head to foot. I was so startled that I shut the door in his face and returned to the parlor. My father asked me who was there, and on my telling him, he directed me to admit the man at once, as the storm was very severe. I returned, and allowed the man to come in; took him into the parlor just as he was, and then kept a respectful distance from him, as he looked much like Santa Claus.

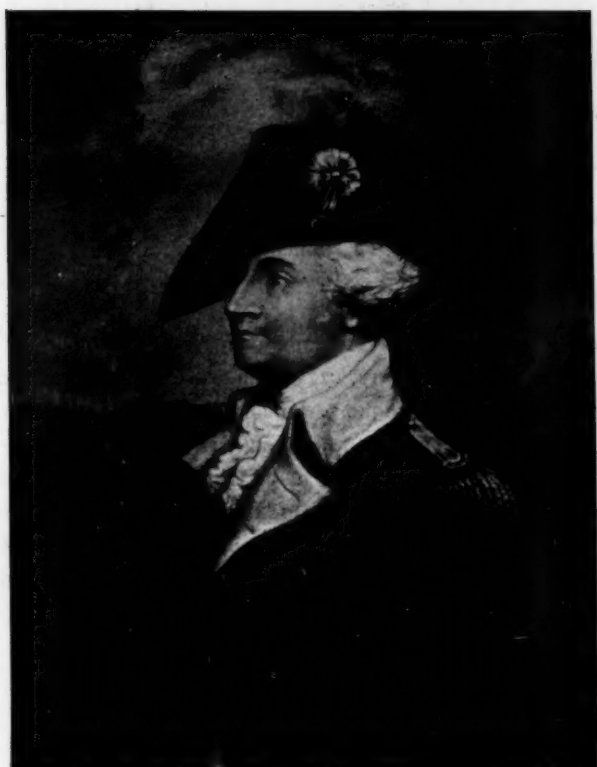
After warming him up, my father asked him what he was doing in Pottsville, etc. He replied that there were some of his connections working in the mines, and that he had left England to find them and obtain work. Father asked him what life he had led, and his reply was, "Been a sailor all my life." After questioning him, he stated he had been a sailor on the frigate *Shannon*, and was in the engagement against the *Chesapeake*. As my father was fully advised as to this particular fight, he questioned the fellow very closely, and he described the fight accurately. He said one thing he regretted was killing a little "middy," who had charge of the *Chesapeake* at the close of the fight, as all the higher officers were either killed or disabled. My father asked him to describe the position on deck that the "middy" had when shot, and where he was. He said: "I was in the shrouds and he was pretty well aft, giving orders to several sailors." The description tallied so accurately that my father laughingly replied: "The 'middy' still lives;" and, taking the old sailor by the hand, told him that he was the boy that he had shot, and showed him the wound in his breast. "Billy" spent the night at our house, and the next day my father took him to the mines, put him in charge of the stables and mules, and kept him till he died.

AUTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

THE LITERATURE OF AUTOGRAPHY.—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, XIV, 155, in an article on Parisian Manuscript, says the prevailing taste for collecting autographs and manuscripts of individuals who have distinguished themselves in society, although doubtless it is often very trifling in the hands of some childish collector, has proved of immense importance in biography and in history. Events, before mysterious, have been explained; occurrences have been accurately described, and truth has been developed by discovery of some private letters which had been unexpectedly preserved. The writer then tells of many collections of letters and MSS. made along certain lines which have turned out to be storehouses of valuable information and verification. Among these the collection made by Lomenie de Brienne, Secretary of State to King Henry IV., of France, preserved in the National Library of France; the collection made by the Deputé brothers during the seventeenth century, now the property of France; the collection of the Duc de Bethune and his son; of M. de Gaignevés; of Colbert, all in the National Library of France, etc.

The French have some good works, which have done much good. One, "*Isographie des Hommes Célèbres*" is a useful collection of fac-similes of writing of men of all countries. It has often enabled persons to detect tricks which are constantly played by the adroit and dishonest fabricator upon the careless and unwary. The writer deplored the wholesale pilfering of ancient MSS. from the National Library of France about the time of the Revolution. He claimed "that there are valuable pieces of MSS. in the British Museum which came from the National Library of Paris." It is supposed that even the Harleian MSS. would exhibit many proofs that a "barbarous spirit has been at work, and that his evil deeds have been rewarded." One of the first difficulties which an autograph collector has to contend with is the orthography of names. It is not only as early as the days of Shakespeare that we have to look for men spelling their names in sundry manners, but at the present time there are such variations that we know not by what to abide. We find Bonaparte and Buonaparte, Bertholet and Berthollet, Malesherbes and Malsherbes, Seymour and St. Maur, Craddock and Caradoc, etc.

THE AUTOGRAPH FIEND.—This nuisance to living heroes, authors and statesmen was gracefully exposed in the *Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1884, p. 581. The writer said that when the autograph craze first began the disease was of a mild type, and the "collector" was modestly content with a signature, but soon the demand came to be for personal letters—A. L. S.—"on any subject you please." The devices employed to get autograph letters from prominent living people are laid bare in this article; they are ingenious and inexhaustible. You, an author, receive a brief note asking a civil question, reply to it, and a new A. L. S. goes into Mr. —'s "collection." The inquiry is varied to suit each important individual whose autograph is desired. The field of this scheme was ruined by the invasion of a crowd of school children into it, "collecting" autographs just as they do postage-stamps, only with the insane ambition to get as many as possible.



MAJOR-GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

ANTHONY WAYNE, AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Born, Chester County, Pa., January 1, 1745.

Died, Erie, Pa., December 15, 1796.

Member Pennsylvania Assembly, 1774-5; Member of the Committee of Safety, 1775; commissioned Colonel Fourth Pennsylvania regiment, January 3, 1776; commissioned Brigadier-General in the American Army, February 21, 1777; breveted Major-General, October 10, 1783; Member Pennsylvania Assembly, 1784; elected to United States Congress from Georgia, 1791-2; appointed General-in-Chief of United States Army, with the rank of Major-General, April 3, 1792.

Peppercorn's avocation, as his namesake
Charles - was at Palmer, I have for
some ^{time} suspected him in spying matters, this
displays an momentary ductile, then
falls to rise no more.

That great Officer General Greene first
celebrated his glory - he next met a
Fabius in that young Nobleman
the Chevalier de Lafayette, & is now
encompassed by a Washington,
which renders his success certain.

I was going shaking me, but am
called to take charge of the evening
toasts, adieu I believe our reunion
most. Sincerely

Anti-Maryne

Mr. Exult
Dr. Reid
Mr. Bump

CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in District of Columbia, held their annual meeting, February 22, at the Ebbitt House, Washington, President J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. Army, in the chair. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. G. Brown Goode; vice-presidents, J. W. Douglass, John Goode and B. R. Green; recording secretary, F. E. Storm; corresponding secretary, F. E. Tasker; treasurer, W. V. Cox; registrar, W. J. Rhees; assistant registrar, F. H. Parsons; historian, W. H. Webster.



The annual banquet was at the Ebbitt House, February 26. President Goode sat at the head of the table, with Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, ex-president of the Society, at his right. Near him were Mr. John B. Wight, who officiated as toastmaster, and Mr. Justice Brewer. On Dr. Goode's left were ex-Commissioner John W. Douglass, John Goode, of Virginia, and Gen. T. M. Vincent. Around the tables, which were arranged in the form of a horseshoe and abundantly decorated with flowers, were the officers and about 100 members.

The addresses of the evening were begun by Dr. Goode. He was followed by Justice Brewer, Gen. Breckinridge, who spoke to "Gen. Putnam," to commemorate whose victory at Horseneck, Conn., in 1779, and his general achievements in arms, the banquet was given; Judge John Goode, of Virginia; Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Gen. Vincent, C. H. Grosvenor, M. C., and others.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Connecticut, held their annual meeting, February 22, at Norwich. Two hundred were present. The morning was passed in the Slater art gallery with a special loan exhibition of colonial relics, including the letter from Major Andre to Washington, asking that he be spared the gibbet.

At the banquet in Lucas Hall Jonathan Trumbull, president of the Connecticut Society, was toastmaster; Dr. R. P. Keep made a speech of welcome. Nathaniel Shipman, of Hartford, spoke to "The Old Town of Norwich." President Dwight, of Yale, made a humorous address and paid a tribute to Norwich. Col. N. G. Osborn spoke to "The Revival of Patriotism." Col. Jacob L. Greene, of Hartford, read a paper upon "The Duty of the Sons." Mr. Walter Learned, of New London, talked of "The Day We Celebrate." Capt. Henry P. Goddard, of Baltimore, of "The South in the Revolution," and was followed by Dr. C. B. Steiner, of Baltimore.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Arkansas, held their annual meeting and banquet, February 22, at Little Rock. Col. Samuel W. Williams was elected president and Fay Hempstead secretary.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Cleveland, O., held

their annual meeting February 22, and elected the following officers: President, James M. Richardson; secretary, Hubert H. Ward; treasurer, Elbert H. Baker; historian, Prof. Charles F. Olney; registrar, D. W. Manchester.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Indiana, held their annual meeting and banquet, February 22, in Indianapolis, at the Commercial Club. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Seneca B. Brown; vice-president, Will E. English; secretary, Charles W. Moores; registrar, David E. Snyder; treasurer, C. H. McDowell.

At the banquet the toasts given were: "Our Dead Presidents—Samuel Merrill, Judge W. E. Niblack and Gen. M. D. Manson," William H. English; "Teaching Patriotism to Our Children," William H. Banta, of Valparaiso; "The Hereditary Society," Clifford S. Sims, of Fort Wayne; "Peace Patriotism," George B. Cardwell, of New Albany; "Indiana," Charles B. Fitch, of Fort Wayne, and "Our Untraced Ancestry," Charles E. Coffin.

At a previous meeting of this Society the date of the annual meetings was changed to February 25—in commemoration of the battle of Vincennes—this date being the anniversary of the only battle of the Revolution which was fought on Indiana soil.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, celebrated Washington's Birthday in Pittsburgh by a reception and banquet at the Pittsburgh Club. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Col. W. A. Herron, president; Maj. Howard Morton and Maj. George M. Laughlin, vice-presidents; Thomas S. Brown, secretary; John Crawford Porter, treasurer; Henry D. Sellers, registrar; Benjamin Page, historian; Rev. William A. Stanton, chaplain.

Members of all patriotic-hereditary societies were invited to the reception. The most notable part of the programme was the presentation to the Society, by Col. William A. Herron and his family, of a handsome blue and white silk banner, said to be made after the exact pattern of Washington's own headquarters' flag, which stood before his tent through many campaigns. It has two broad blue stripes with an intermediate white stripe running in the direction of the width. On the white stripe is painted the ensign of the Society in gold. The presentation speech was made by Maj. William C. Moreland, and Joseph D. Weeks replied for the Society. Other speeches were made by Dr. Hugh Hamilton, of Harrisburg; Rev. Dr. William A. Stanton, Roger Sherman, of Titusville, and Rev. Dr. R. S. Holmes. During the evening a delegation from the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, which held a simultaneous banquet at the Duquesne, paid the Sons a call. It was composed of Judge J. F. Slagle, Col. E. J. Allen and B. F. Jennings. A committee of the Sons of the Revolution present was headed by Stanhope S. Pinkerton. Mrs. John A. Harper headed the Colonial Dames, and Mrs. James S. Martin the Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Maine, held their annual

meeting in Portland, February 22, President E. P. Burnham in the chair. The State Society has 200 members. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George F. Talbot; vice-presidents, Edward A. Butler, of Rockland; James P. Baxter, of Portland; Joseph Williamson, of Belfast; John N. Chandler, of Machias; Archie L. Talbot, of Lewiston; Col. Fred N. Dow, of Portland; Walter H. Sturdivant, of Richmond; Everett R. Drummond, of Waterville; Col. John M. Adams, of Deering; secretary, Henry S. Burrage, D. D., of Portland; treasurer, Eben Corey, of Portland; registrar, Josiah H. Drummond; librarian, Hubbard W. Bryant, of Portland; historian, Dr. Charles Edward Banks; chaplain, Francis B. Denio, D. D.

Capt. Sopiell Selmore, a son of Capt. Selmore Loktomah, a chief of the Passamaquoddy Indians, who was with Col. Allen in the Revolution, and rendered valuable services, was elected a member.

The banquet of the two Societies, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, occurred in the afternoon. President Burnham presided. Speeches were made by ex-President Burnham, Vice-Regent Mrs. Wilson, of Deering; M. C. Frank, of Portland; Rev. George M. Howe, of Lewiston, and others.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Rhode Island, held their annual meeting, February 22, at Providence, President Munro in the chair. The following officers were elected: Edward Field, president; William Maxwell Greene, vice-president; Christopher Rhodes, secretary; Robert P. Brown, registrar; Olney Arnold, 2d, treasurer; Wilfred H. Munro, historian; Rev. Frederic Denison, poet; chaplain, Rev. E. O. Bartlett.

At the banquet speeches were made by President Field, Amasa M. Eaton on "Which is the Oldest Constitution?" Alfred Stone on "Revolutionary Landmarks," and Thomas W. Bicknell, LL. D., on "Washington."

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Vermont.—A Chapter has been organized in Burlington with ex-Gov. John W. Stewart as president; Edward J. Matthews, vice-president; Dr. W. H. Sheldon, secretary; Charles A. Piper, treasurer; and Henry L. Sheldon, historian and registrar. It is named Chipman Chapter after Col. John Chipman, the first settler in town and a gallant officer in the Revolutionary War.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Nebraska, held their annual meeting and banquet, February 22, at Omaha. During the day the Society presented a portrait of Washington to the High School and to the Y. M. C. A.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in California, held their nineteenth annual meeting, February 22, in San Francisco. President Charles J. King presided. Col. E. Hunter was elected president for the ensuing year and A. S. Upton secretary. An effort is being made to have Patriots' Day, April 19, declared a legal holiday, and the Secretary will co-operate with the Daughters of the American Revolution to obtain the necessary legislation. The meeting was followed by a banquet.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Utah, met, February 22, at Salt Lake City, and elected the following officers: Gen. W. H. Penrose, president; Judge Merritt, vice-president; Hoyt Sherman, Jr., treasurer; D. R. Lowell, registrar; C. C. Goodwin, historian; L. M. Bailey, secretary.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Colorado, held their second annual joint service with the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Presbyterian Church, Denver, February 24. The religious services were conducted by Rev. G. L. Morrill.

The Sons on Washington's Birthday elected the following officers: President, ex-Gov. James B. Grant; vice-president, S. C. Hinsdale; secretary, Persifor M. Cooke, M. D.; treasurer, W. D. Todd; registrar, Thomas H. Edsall; chaplain, the Rev. Frank S. Spalding.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Oregon and Washington, held their annual meeting, February 22, at Portland. Col. T. M. Anderson, president, called the meeting to order and delivered his annual address. Officers' reports show this joint Chapter to be in a flourishing condition with 140 members, with subordinate Chapters at Seattle and Spokane. Col. J. K. Phillips read a paper on "Washington and his Conduct at Braddock's Defeat." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Col. T. M. Anderson, president; George H. Williams, vice-president; P. P. Dabney, secretary; Wallace McCamant, registrar; Ralph W. Hoyt, treasurer, and then the members banqueted, when speeches were made by Col. Anderson, Maurice McKim, Thomas G. Greene, George H. Williams, John F. Goves, Maj. James Jackson and Judge H. H. Northup, and the "file firing" took place. Members of the Sons of the Revolution and "1812" were also invited to attend the banquet.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Kansas, held their annual meeting at Topeka, February 22.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Minnesota, celebrated Washington's Birthday, in St. Paul, at the assembly-room of the High School. The programme was patriotic. Rev. Dr. John Paul Egbert delivered the oration of the day.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Missouri, had their annual meeting and banquet at St. Louis, February 22, at the Mercantile Club. The following officers were elected: Col. George E. Leighton, president; vice-presidents, Gaius Paddock, Clark H. Sampson, John L. Robards and E. O. Stanard; secretary, George H. Shields, Jr.; treasurer, Wayman Crow McCreery; registrar, John M. Fulton; historian, Judge George A. Castleman; chaplain, Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls.

At the banquet Nathan Cole, Ashley Cabell, Dr. C. H. Hughes, Rev. S. J. Niccolls, John L. Robards and Gen. George H. Shields made addresses.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New York, Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court, has approved the certificate of incorporation of the New York State Society.

The managers are: Chauncey M. Depew, Robert B. Roosevelt, Ira Bliss Stewart, Edward Hagaman Hall, Henry Hall, John C. Calhoun, Walter S. Logan, Andrew J. C. Foye, Ferdinand P. Earle, Hugh R. Garden, Thomas Wilson, Frederick D. Grant, William W. J. Warren Ebenezer Wright and Stephen M. Wright, of New York; John Winfield Scott, of East Orange, and Elbridge G. Spaulding, the president of the Buffalo Chapter, and J. Warren Cutler, the president of the Rochester Chapter.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New Jersey, held their annual meeting at Trenton, March 5, and elected the following officers: President, S. M. Dickinson; vice-president, C. H. Sinnickson, Salem; secretary, J. A. Campbell; treasurer, H. H. Hamill; registrar, F. C. Griffith; historian, Morris R. Hamilton; chaplain, Rev. C. M. Perkins, Salem.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Buffalo, N. Y., held their annual meeting, March 9, at the residence of Josiah Jewett, Esq. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. G. Spaulding; vice-president, Trueman G. Avery; secretary, William E. Otto; treasurer, Elmer H. Whitney.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Montana, celebrated Washington's Birthday at Great Falls by a banquet. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Charles H. Benton, president; John F. Mercer, of Livingston, first vice-president; Alden J. Bennett, of Virginia City, second vice-president; John J. McClelland, secretary; Charles H. Robinson, historian; John H. Rice, registrar; James M. Burlingame, treasurer; Charles D. Elliot, chaplain.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, in Pennsylvania, held its annual meeting in the old U. S. Senate chamber, Philadelphia, February 18, and by unanimous vote ratified the changes made in its constitution under the authority of the Board of Direction, and conforming it to that of the General Society. The final steps were taken towards union with the other State Societies of 1812, existing in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland and Ohio and the authority of the General Society fully recognized.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Cadwalader; vice-presidents, Col. John Biddle Porter, Appleton Morgan, LL.D.; Brig.-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U. S. Army; Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff, U. S. Navy, and Brig-Gen. Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army. Registrar, Edward Rutledge Shubrick; treasurer, Adam A. Stull; secretary, James V. P. Turner; assistant secretary, Henry Douglas Hughes; historian, Cyrus K. Remington; chaplain, Rev. Horace F. Hayden.

The following delegates to the General Society which meets in Philadelphia on June 19, next, and of which John Cadwalader is president-general and Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army, secretary-general, with a



total membership roll of over 500 veterans and descendants, were also elected at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Society, viz., Appleton Morgan, George H. Burgin, M. D., Charles Williams, Henry Carey Baird and James Watts Mercur.



THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a banquet at Delmonico's. The dining-room was handsomely decorated with national flags and colors of the Society. The table of honor was adorned with two large floral pieces, gifts of the two Societies of Colonial Dames. During the feast a band in the gallery played patriotic airs.

William G. Hamilton, vice-president of the Society, presided, in the absence of Frederick S. Tallmadge, the president, who was ill. At the table of honor were Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Warner Miller, the Rev. Dr. Edward O. Flagg, Charles H. Woodruff, Frederick Clarkson, A. P. Fitch, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Thomas H. Edsall, Jerome Buck, Lieut.-Col. Gillespie, U. S. Army; Judge Isaac N. Mills and Isaac Myer.

After coffee and cigars had been served, Mr. Hamilton spoke of a bill which was introduced into the United States Senate to prevent the use of the American flag in advertising. He also spoke of medals which had been awarded by the Society for the best essay on "The Causes Which Led to the Revolution," and for the best essay on "New York in the War of the Revolution."

Speeches were made by Warner Miller, Gen. Barnes, Gen. Miles, Col. Gillespie, Jerome Buck, Dr. Flagg, Judge Mills and others.

The members of the Society attended service in commemoration of Washington's Birthday, at 4 P. M., Sunday, February 24, in the Brick Presbyterian Church, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street. About 300 members of the Association were present. They marched from the lecture-hall, through Thirty-seventh street, to the church, where they were met at the door by the clergymen who were to conduct the service, the Rev. Dr. James O. Murray, dean of Princeton College; the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, of the Brick Church, who preached the sermon; Morgan Dix, Brockholst Morgan, chaplain of the New York Society; John C. Eccleston, rector of St. John's Church, Clifton, N. Y., George S. Baker, and the Rev. Drs. Flagg and Hamilton.

Representatives of all the local chapters of the patriotic societies were present. The church was draped with the national and Society colors.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, celebrated Washington's Birthday by an informal gathering of members at the Aldine Hotel, Philadelphia.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Maryland, held their annual meeting in Baltimore, March 15, and elected the following officers: President, John Lee Carroll; vice-president, McHenry Howard; secretary, Robert Riddell

Brown; registrar, William Hall Harris; treasurer, William Bowly Wilson; chaplain, Rev. William Meade Dame.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Missouri, held their annual meeting, February 22, at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis. The Right Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D. D., Bishop of Missouri, the president, delivered the annual address, upon "Washington and the Union."

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Bishop Tuttle as president, the other offices being filled as follows: Vice-President, Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; second vice-president, E. H. Allen, Kansas City; secretary, Henry Cadle, Bethany; assistant secretary, Ewing McGready Sloane, St. Louis; registrar, Gen. James Harding, Jefferson City; treasurer, Henry Purkett Wyman, St. Louis; chaplain, Rev. George E. Martin; historian, Prof. Alexander Frederick Fleet, LL. D., Mexico. After the election the Society went into secret session, and discussed the proposed union between the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. At the close of the meeting President Tuttle was presented with the insignia of the Society.

In the evening the Society gave its first annual banquet at the Mercantile Club, and speeches were made to the following toasts: "The Revolution; a Rebellion Against Tyranny," by Truman A. Post; "The Revolution; a Prelude to Freedom," by J. V. C. Karnes; "The Revolution; a Maker of the Way Clear for the Enthronement of Constitutional Law," by Henry Hitchcock; "The Revolution; a Maker of the Path Straight for Commercial Prosperity," by Edward H. Allen.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Illinois, celebrated Washington's Birthday in Chicago by services in Grace Church in the morning. Bishop McLaren, of Chicago; Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, and Bishop Hale, of Cairo, officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, Rev. Walter Delafield, president of the Society; Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, chaplain, and Rev. Arthur W. Little, of Evanston.

The sacristy and chancel were draped with the national colors. The colors of the Society were carried in the procession through the church, and the prelates officiating preceded the Society. Gen. Ruger and Gen. Wheeler headed the "Sons" to the places allotted to them. The services were of the most imposing nature, and were specially arranged by Bishop Hale. Bishop Seymour delivered the oration of the day, commemorating the deeds of the Revolutionary soldiers under the great leader.

After the church celebration the Society held a reception for the prelates, guests and officers of the army and Society in the Auditorium Annex.

The officers of the Society are: President, Rev. Walter Delafield; vice-president, Thomas Floyd Jones; secretary, Robert Patterson Benedict; assistant secretary, Roy Smith Burkart; treasurer, J. Frank Kelly; registrar, Richard Hoppin Wyman; chaplain, Rev. Thaddeus Alexander Snively; historian, Harrison Kelley.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Minnesota, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a banquet at the Aberdeen Hotel, St. Paul. President C. P. Noyes presided. A letter of regret from Bishop Whipple was read. Bishop Gilbert responded to the toast, "The Nameless Heroes of the Revolution;" George N. Baxter to "Washington, the Immortal," and Rev. J. Peyton Morgan to "The Inspiration of Patriotism."

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in California, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a banquet at the Westminster, Los Angeles. President Holdridge O. Collins presided and delivered his annual address. Responses to the toasts were made by: "The Name of Washington," Gen. Johnstone Jones; "The President of the United States," Col. G. Wiley Wells; "Our Ancestry," Harry Woodville Latham; "The Sword of Bunker Hill," sung by Captain Josiah Alonzo Osgood, the Maitre des Chansons; "The Cincinnati," Rev. Alexander Moss Merwin; "The Deacon's Son," a poem, by Maj. William Anthony Elderkin, U. S. Army, was recited by Bradner W. Lee, and the toast, "Little Benjamin," responded to by Rev. John Gray, the chaplain. Officers of the Society are: Holdridge O. Collins, president; Maj. W. A. Elderkin, U. S. Army, vice-president; Johnstone Jones, treasurer; Arthur B. Benton, secretary; Edward T. Harden, registrar; Rev. John Gray, chaplain; Maj. Frank C. Prescott, of Redlands, marshal, and James M. Allen, of San Francisco, historian.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Ohio, held their annual meeting in Cincinnati, February 22, at the Queen City club house, and elected the following officers: Frank J. Jones, president; George E. Pomeroy, of Toledo, first vice-president; Asa S. Bushnell, of Springfield, second vice-president; Christopher Columbus Waite, of Columbus, third vice-president; J. W. Walton, of Cleveland, O., fourth vice-president; A. H. Pugh, secretary; Ralph Peters, treasurer; Dr. G. S. Franklin, of Chillicothe, historian; John Newton, registrar; Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes, D. D., chaplain.

It was recommended that regular patriotic observances be established for the days of April 19 and October 19. It also recommended that a Continental ball be given on the night of December 31, 1895, the proceeds to go to the erection of a monument to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Hamilton county, to mark the site of Fort Washington. Prof. Norton presented a resolution that the delegates to the National Convention be instructed to recommend to the National Committee that measures be taken toward the consolidation of the two societies—the Sons of the Revolution and the American Sons of the Revolution. He said it is a reproach to American patriotism and common sense that 20,000 descendants of Revolutionary soldiers are divided into two organizations with the same objects in view. Prof. Norton is a member of both societies.

The resolution raised strong opposition, led by Judge Samuel F. Hunt, on the ground that the other society admits to membership collateral descendants. A. H. Pugh explained that it would not necessarily be a bar to the union, because the Sons of the Revolution of Ohio is the only State

Order that has made it provisional that members shall be lineal descendants. That would not affect the Society at large, he said. The motion of Prof. Norton was carried by a vote of 37 to 24.

In connection with the idea of the uniting of the Societies the following letters are timely:

To the Editor of the *Commercial Gazette*, Cincinnati.

Dear Sir: I inclose herewith a letter from A. Howard Clark, registrar-general of the Sons of the American Revolution, which I think will be of great interest to many of your readers. The question of a consolidation of the two Societies of the Revolution was discussed at the banquet of the Sons of the Revolution held at the Queen City Club, on February 22. Judge Hunt and others objected to a union because collateral claims were admitted by the Sons of the American Revolution. I think this letter of Mr. Clark's will settle that point. It is certainly most unfortunate that these two societies, which are identically the same, holding the same views, working for the same object, should not be "joined together," for as one band they might do magnificent work. Now they are a "house divided." I happen to be a member of both, having joined the National Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution in Washington some years before the Sons of the Revolution were started here, and after hearing all that both sides have had to say on the subject, I am fully convinced they are kept apart simply by a grand misunderstanding by both societies as to what occurred in New York some years since when a union was attempted. The union is in every way possible, and should take place. If those of whom we boast, and whose victories we celebrate, could speak on the subject, there is certainly little doubt as to what their advice—their very commands—would be.

Very truly yours,

M. M. SHOEMAKER.

Cincinnati, March 8, 1895.

MR. CLARK'S LETTER.

National Society Sons of American Revolution. Office of the Registrar-General, Smithsonian Institution,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1895.

My Dear Mr. Shoemaker:

I have your letter of the 28th, and am glad you take such a deep interest in the welfare of the Sons of the American Revolution. It is not surprising that we are prospering everywhere—our objects are so patriotic that they appeal to every citizen. It hardly seems necessary for me to review even briefly the history of our organization. During the past year we have had unprecedented growth, notwithstanding that the constitution of the National Society, as well as the constitutions of every one of the thirty State societies, limits the membership to lineal descendants of active participants in the American Revolution. This has been the foundation principle constituting eligibility to membership in our Society, now numbering nearly 5500 thoroughly patriotic and enthusiastic Americans, scattered in groups all over the land, and no person can, under the national constitution, become a member without making oath to the statements contained in his application paper. Every claim must be proved by record evidence before acceptance by the Registrar-General, and these claims are filed in Washington, forming a magnificent manuscript memorial of the men of the Revolution and their descendants.

The Sons of the Revolution like ourselves work for the great cause of American patriotism, though I must admit that even in the name I think it an advantage to have that word "American," but the "Sons of the Revolution" have in their membership a number of collateral relatives of men of the Revolution—persons who are not eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, for this Society has never had and cannot have one collateral in its ranks. It was this collateral clause in the New York and Massachusetts Societies of Sons of the Revolution that was so earnestly opposed, by our Society when union was proposed, two years ago, and it is still opposed,

and will, I fear, prove an insurmountable obstacle to union in the future. Unless the Sons of the Revolution repeal their collateral clause there can be no hope of united action. It is largely because of the thorough Americanism of our Society that so many men of the very brightest social standing and national reputation belong to our organization in all parts of the country—such men as Justice Brewer and ex-Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court; Senators Sherman, Frye, Daniel, Dubois, Proctor, Washburn, Davis, Call, Lodge, Lindsay and others of the United States Senate; Representatives, Governor Walker, Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to Great Britain, and C. R. Breckinridge, ambassador to Russia; Governor and ex-Governors almost by the score, Ex-Vice President Morton and hundreds of army and navy officers, lawyers, merchants, physicians, clergymen, journalists and other professions, all working together in the common cause.

The congress of our Society will meet in Boston in April next, when all the States represented in our ranks, Oregon and Washington, California, Louisiana, the great Northwest, the Middle States, New England, all will send delegates to counsel new plans for the patriotic work of the future.

In Ohio we are doing well, with more than 200 members, each a lineal descendant of a soldier or statesman of the American Revolution. The Western Reserve branch of the Ohio Society is growing splendidly, with headquarters at Cleveland, and scattered over the State are active members quietly doing their duty as American patriots.

In Utah a Society has just been organized, fifteen fully qualified men, steadily increasing in number.

The first of all these patriotic societies was the "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," originated in San Francisco at the office of Dr. John Cogswell, on Kearney street, October 22, 1875, when ten men, most of them still living and still active in the Sons of the American Revolution, resolved to organize a Society of lineal descendants of soldiers and statesmen of the American Revolution. In 1883, eight years after the California Society started, and inspired by its spirit, a few men in New York organized the Sons of the Revolution. There was little growth for several years. In 1888 an independent Society of Sons of the Revolution was organized in Philadelphia, and in the early spring of 1889 independent State societies of Sons of the Revolution were organized in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and several other States. The New Jersey Society originated the idea of combining all these independent State organizations into a great National Society, and delegates from each were invited to meet in Fraunce's Tavern, New York City, April 3, 1889, the centennial of Washington's inauguration as President. They met, California being represented in the foundation of all these societies, but the New York and Pennsylvania societies refused to join the union and remained independent, while all the other States, with enthusiasm, then and there united as the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution—the name Sons of the Revolution then ceasing to exist, except in New York and Pennsylvania. The idea was popular from the start, and continues so. The New York and Pennsylvania societies saw their mistake before a year had passed, but instead of joining the union and being a part of the already organized National Society, with co-equal State societies, they changed their own constitution and launched upon the country another national society, naming it the General Society of Sons of the Revolution, and they have gone on duplicating the societies in several of the States. The latest duplication, you know, is in Ohio.

I did not mean to write so much. You must pardon my effusion, and do what you please with what I've said. It is all true. Very truly yours,

A. HOWARD CLARK,
Registrar-General.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in the District of Columbia, celebrated Washington's Birthday by giving a patriotic programme, at Metzerott Hall, Washington, in the afternoon, the exercises being literary and musical. Rev. George William Douglass, sometime chaplain of the local society, delivered an address on "The American Idea," and medals were presented to high-school pupils for "prize essays." In the evening the Society banqueted at the Shoreham. The toasts were responded to by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Senator Lindsay, Mr. Hackett, Charles F. T. Beale, William D. Cabell and Admiral Walker.



THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, in Missouri, held a meeting March 2, in St. Louis, to discuss and tell stories of the Battle of Mobile, and for this purpose many members of the ex-Confederate Association were present on invitation and entered into the discussion.

Among the ex-confederates present were: T. M. Page, Judge Portis, Col. R. R. Hutchinson, Capt. Jos. Boyce, Geo. B. Thomson, president, of the ex-Confederate Association of Missouri; Jerome Hill, Frank Gaiennie, Thos. West and Marcus Bernheimer, Judges Caldwell, Sanborn and Thayer, of the United States Circuit,

Court were also present. Gen. John W. Turner presided. Papers were read by Col. E. C. Dawes, of the Fifty-third Ohio, of which regiment he was adjutant at the time, and by T. M. Page of the Fourth Tennessee. Gen. B. M. Prentiss made a statement concerning the first day's battle at Shiloh, which probably disposes of the belief that every part of the Union army did not have time to get into line to face the enemy. A general battle, or even a serious engagement, was totally unexpected; but Gen. Prentiss had thrown forward a few companies before daybreak, intending to make a reconnoissance early in the morning. These companies were posted a mile in front of the most advanced Union camp, and they fired the first shots of the battle without being aware that a large force was approaching. For many years Gen. Prentiss suffered from the deep-rooted misconception that his division surrendered almost without firing a shot. On the contrary, it held its two contiguous positions most stubbornly for ten hours, and was surrounded because it would not yield the ground. It is a gratifying fact that justice has been done Gen. Prentiss during his lifetime.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Pittsburgh, Pa., celebrated Washington's Birthday by a local banquet. In the absence of the president of the Commandery, Col. James M. Schoonmaker, Vice-President J. F. Denniston presided and discharged the office of toastmaster. Speeches were made by Col. W. A. Stone, of Allegheny; Col. Greene, of Philadelphia; Mr. Ewart, Lieut. Beale, U. S. Navy; John Cassell, Alex. Guthrie, Capt. W. P. Herbert and others, and Dr. W. H. Winslow read a witty poem.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, in Massachusetts, met in Boston, March 5. Maj. L. Frederick Rice read a paper on "The Red River Campaign." Following the dinner there was the usual interchange of stories and singing of war songs.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, in Minnesota, held a meeting March 12, in St. Paul, and listened to a paper by Gen. Edwin C. Mason, "Through the Wilderness to the Bloody Angle."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, in Ohio, met in Cincinnati, March 6. Maj. F. B. James, of the Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, read a paper prepared as a tribute to the dead and in justice to the survivors of McCook's Brigade at the assault of Kenesaw. Many interesting personal experiences were given in connection with the paper. At its conclusion a bugle call announced supper, and the veterans of many battles marched a quick step.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, in Wisconsin, met at Milwaukee, March 6, to listen to a paper by Maj. Solon Marks, M. D., on "Experiences at the Battle of Stone River."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, in Iowa, met at Des Moines, March 12, Chaplain James Marshall read a paper on "Grant from Point Pleasant to Riverside."

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA in South Carolina.—



The accompanying invitation was issued by the First Vice-President for February 19. In reply, rhyming responses to the number of 200 were received, many of which were very prettily gotten up in old illuminated style, or were ornamented by prettily colored illustrations:

Ye Season's Compliments doth Mistress Young to Thee
present,

And begs ye Favor of thy Companie to her be lent,
Ye nineteenth Evening of ye Month to pass away ye Time,
From Nine o'clock untill ye hear ye Houre of Midnight
chime.

Alsoe she begs to make it known that on ye Night she names
She doth receive and entertain ye high "Colonial Dames,"
And so to greet in Manner meet these highly honour'd Guests,
Thy gracious Presence and Thy Help, she once again requests.

Postscriptum:—

She doth herewith beg an Answer writ in Rime,
Of at ye least four lines, or more, if thou canst spare thy Time.
In any measure, short or long, that thou dost care to use,
And Sometime thou shalt know the Why she doth invoke thy Muse.

Charles Town
In ye Colony of
Carolina.

The replies have all been collected in an album, which will be preserved for the benefit of posterity. That it will be thought valuable, we

can imagine from thinking, what valuation we should set upon a similar collection of the date of a hundred or two hundred years ago. No doubt, the proof of the ready wittedness of their female ancestors will be highly appreciated by those who shall be descended from the individuals who will thus leave a record of themselves, and of Charleston society as it exists at present.

The ladies who accepted the invitation were, many of them, dressed in the general style of the time of the colonies. The Dames who assisted Mrs. Young in receiving wore, with their powdered hair and patches, real colonial dresses inherited from those days.

The occasion was much enjoyed, and was generally regarded as quite the social event of the season.

THE SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, in Maryland, listened to a lecture, by Mrs. Ch. W. Lord, at their rooms in Baltimore, February 22, on "Annapolis; Its Families, Buildings and Gayeties." Mrs. Lord said:

Annapolis was once the centre of fashion of this continent, the Paris of America, because its balls, its card parties, routs, races and festivals were more allied to the spirit of the French than the English capital. A French writer, after a visit there, said: "Of the fine buildings it contains, at least three-fourths may be styled elegant and grand. Female luxury here exceeds what is known in the provinces of France. A French hair-dresser is a man of importance among them.

"It is said a certain dame here hires one of that craft at 1000 crowns a year." Says another: "There is not a town in England of the same size that can boast of a greater number of fashionable and handsome women; had I not known to the contrary, I should suppose the belles possessed every advantage of long and familiar intercourse with the manners and customs of your great metropolis (London)."

Mrs. Lord spoke of the flirting and dances and almost royal dinners, with finest china and beautiful English silver sending back the glow of tapers and wax candles in their sconces and candelabra. The hospitable homes stretched their capacity for entertaining the gay visitors for days and weeks together, where card parties and dances turned night into day. She recalled the traditions of the Ogle mansion, where card parties lasted till the room was fairly knee-deep with cards, and ladies were said to have played for stakes with as much zest as men.

Mrs. Lord took as the subject of her ninth lecture, March 1, "Colonial Dames and Homes and Early Baltimore."

She said while Annapolis was establishing itself, other towns were also developing and endeavoring to rival the new capital, and innumerable manors were built. Circling round Chestertown were the mansions of the Hansons, Frisbys, Tildens, Wilmers, and further south the manors of Huntingfield, Trumpington and the Ringgold estate. Next comes Kent Island, Wye Island and Tilghman's Island and Wye Point, where the Lloyds, Tilghmans, Pacas and Chews built the charming old mansions that stand to-day.

"Wye Hall" was built by William Paca, in 1741, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the son of the famous Betty Martin, known for her beauty and flirtations. It was modeled after the White House in Washington, erected about the same time, and very beautifully located, overlooking the river.

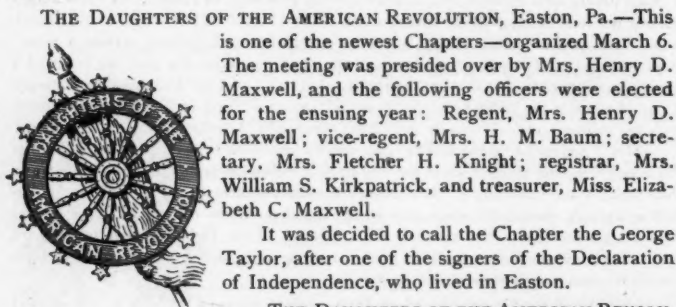
Meanwhile, St. Michael's, Leonardtown, Oxford and Upper Marlboro were slowly developing. In Baltimore, Harford and Cecil counties, towns sprung up and died, but upon the Carroll and Fell land, in Baltimore county, on the Patapsco, was the real rival

of Annapolis founded. Upon the elder Charles Carroll's land, in December, 1729, sixty acres were laid off in town lots, beginning at the present Pratt and Light streets; to Jones' Fall on one side and later from Saratoga and St. Paul streets to Calvert and Gay, including Moale's Point and Fell's Point. The northern limit of Calvert street was where the Battle Monument now stands.

Mrs. Lord said one scarcely knows where to begin, and it is impossible to leave off enumerating the beautiful and charming women that have graced this State from its earliest days to the present, but commencing with the brave and earnest Verilinda Stone, she gave the names and histories of charming Maryland women to the days of the D'Arcy sisters, one of whom, Henrietta, was accounted the most beautiful of all Baltimore's lovely women.

Mrs. Lord's tenth lecture to the Dames, March 8, was upon "English Tyranny and American Independence."

Much interest is already expressed by the Maryland Society of Colonial Dames of America in a loan exhibition of miniatures and portraits and colonial relics which will take place on March 27, at 407 Charles street, in commemoration of the landing of Leonard Calvert. Mrs. J. J. Jackson is chairman of the Committee on Oil Paintings. Mrs. D. Giraud Wright is chairman of the Committee on Miniature, and Mrs. Richard Bayard is chairman of the Committee on Old Silver and other Articles of Colonial Value.



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Easton, Pa.—This is one of the newest Chapters—organized March 6. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Henry D. Maxwell, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Henry D. Maxwell; vice-regent, Mrs. H. M. Baum; secretary, Mrs. Fletcher H. Knight; registrar, Mrs. William S. Kirkpatrick, and treasurer, Miss Elizabeth C. Maxwell.

It was decided to call the Chapter the George Taylor, after one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who lived in Easton.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in District of Columbia.—The members of the Dolly Madison Chapter are wearing a new Chapter pin, a tiny acorn carved from the cedar trees planted by Dolly Madison, encircled at the base with a gold and blue enameled band bearing the letters D. A. R.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in St. Paul, Minn., held a State meeting, March 21, in Central Presbyterian Church. Reports from the national congress were read, also a report of the State Regent to the national congress. An address was delivered by Rt. Rev. Mahlon N. Gilbert. At the close of the meeting an informal reception was held.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Lock Haven, Pa., celebrated Washington's Birthday at the home of Mrs. L. A. Scott, regent. Papers were read by Mrs. R. W. Perkins, Mrs. Ch. Corss and Mrs. T. C. Hipple.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Atlanta, Ga., celebrated Washington's Birthday in the Y. M. C. A. hall. An address was delivered by Mr. Fulton Colville.



THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, in New York, celebrated Washington's Birthday with a large and beautifully arranged table in the dining-room extension of the Metropolitan Club, Sixtieth street and Fifth avenue, being the first time in its existence to patronize any but the best public dining-rooms in the city, such as the City Hotel in Broadway, which in the early days of New York covered the block where the Boreel Building stands to-day, until the Astor House and the Delmonico's commenced entertaining, and the hospitality of the Club House Committee offering the Cincinnati their building for the occasion will long be remembered. The menu was very taking. After the coffee the toasts were given by the president, Gen. John Cochrane. "The Memory of Washington" and "The Founders of the Cincinnati," were drank in silence standing. "The Army" was responded to by Col. Loomis L. Langdon, retired. "The Navy" was responded to by Rear-Admiral Gherardi and the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Commodore Sicard. Letters of regret expressing their inability to attend were read by the vice-president, Mr. Schuyler, from President Cleveland, Gen. Miles, Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, Ex-Gov. Wetmore, of Rhode Island; Robert M. McLane, the vice-president-general of the Order; Col. Sandford, president of the Connecticut State Society; Seth Low, president of Columbia College and several others.

The seventh toast, "The City of New York," was to have been responded to by the Mayor, who had accepted the invitation to dine, but although his chair awaited him all the evening he was prevented by illness from coming. Mr. Frederick de Peyster, and Mr. Baldwin, president of the New York Society Library, responded for their respective societies, the Colonial Wars and Colleges and Universities of Columbia. Chauncy Depew, being obliged to leave early to attend the meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, was thereby prevented from responding to the tenth toast, "The St. Nicholas Society." Felix Warley, of South Carolina, answered the toast to "*Our Sister State Societies.*" The last toast, "*The Daughters of the Cincinnati,*" was drank standing, when the banquet ended.

The souvenir of the banquet was a miniature reproduction of the first and only flag of the Order, adopted and displayed at the Fourth of July meeting 1786, prepared and printed in their colors, by THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER, of Philadelphia.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, in Maryland, held their annual meeting, February 22, in the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the deaths of Prof. Edward Graham Daves, of Baltimore, an associate editor of THE

HISTORICAL REGISTER, and Dr. Philip Lansdale, of Philadelphia, members of the Society. William B. Webb, Oswald Tilghman and John C. Daves were appointed a committee to complete the history of the Maryland State Society.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Robert M. McLane; vice-president, Otho H. Williams; treasurer, Richard M. McSherry; secretary, Wilson Carey McHenry. The annual dinner of the Society was held at the Maryland Club.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, in New Jersey, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a banquet at Lakewood. Col. Clifford Stanley Sims was the toastmaster for the three toasts, "George Washington," to which Francis B. Lee, of Trenton, responded; "The Sentiment of Our Forefathers," responded to by William Potter, of Bridgeton, and "The State of New Jersey," with response by Rev. William S. Howell.

At the business meeting of the Society attention was called to the incorporation in New York of a Society under the name of Daughters of the Cincinnati, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Standing Executive Committee of the Society of the Cincinnati be, and hereby is, requested to take such steps as will prevent the use of the name of this Order in any way not contemplated by the founder thereof.

"*Resolved*, That the society of women incorporated in the city of New York on December 27, 1894, under the laws of the State of New York, by the name and title of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, is an instance of the unauthorized appropriation of the name of this Society."

THE REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY UNION (for a description of this Society see pp. 663-664) held a convention in Chicago, February 23, when Capt Philip H. Reade, of the Regular army, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States solicits its representatives in Congress to pass a bill which shall provide that any person or persons who shall use the national flag or a pattern thereof, either by printing, painting, or otherwise attaching to the same any advertisement for public display or private gain, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined not exceeding \$1000 or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 100 days, or both, at the discretion of a District Court of the United States.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER will soon institute chapters in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut. Those who may desire to interest themselves in the organization of State chapters, and who are veteran officers or lineal descendants, *in the direct male line of commissioned officers* who served in any of the foreign wars of this country, are invited to correspond with the Secretary, 154 Nassau street, New York.

As soon as the requisite number of State chapters have been formed, the National Order will be instituted. The Military and Naval Order in the State of New York will be one of the State chapters of the national body, which will then assume national jurisdiction. The State chapters

will be co-equal, and each will exercise independent authority within its own jurisdiction, subject only to the provisions of the constitution of the national Order. Provision has been made that all the State chapters shall incorporate in their constitutions the same eligibility clause.

The suggestion has been made that the Military and Naval Order, in place of giving banquets during the season, shall hold monthly receptions, of a somewhat informal character, at which addresses may be made and interesting papers read, and at which bodily refreshment shall be subordinated to mental. It is said that this will be more in line with the policy of the Military and Naval Order, which is to promote acquaintance among all the companions of the Order.

The Military and Naval Order held an afternoon reception on March 6, at the "Century Tavern," 122 William street, New York, which was largely attended. The building in which the reception was held possesses great interest, not only from the fact that it is the oldest house in the city, having been built in 1692, but because it was a famous hostelry in Revolutionary times, and numbered among its patrons Washington, Lafayette, Baron Steuben, Putnam and other distinguished men of that period. Moreover the house stands on historic ground, for immediately in the rear is the spot where the first blood was shed for American freedom. On January 19, 1770, an encounter took place on Golden Hill—as the neighborhood was then called—between the Sons of Liberty and a body of British troops—a part of the Sixteenth Regiment of Foot. Blood was freely shed, and the conflict, which antedates the Boston Massacre by more than four months, is known as the "Battle of Golden Hill."

The reception was largely attended, and was held in the long room of the building, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with the national colors. In the absence of Commander David Banks, Vice-Commander James H. Morgan, presided. There was no formal speaking. Gen. Fitz John Porter read an interesting paper on the siege and capture of the City of Mexico, in which he took a personal part. Gen. Egbert L. Viele followed with a stirring address and Frank Montgomery Avery, judge advocate of the Order, spoke of its objects. After the speaking, a lunch was served.

The committee in charge of the reception, which was a pronounced success, were: David Banks, Maj.-Gen. John Porter Hatch, U. S. Army; Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Maj.-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. Army; Charles H. Murray, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., and James H. Morgan.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Albany, N. Y., organized the Gansevoort Chapter, February 22, at the home of Mrs. Lansing. There is a membership of fifty ladies, and the officers for the ensuing year are: Mrs. Abraham Lansing, regent; Mrs. William L. Learned, vice-regent; Mrs. Matthew Hale, secretary; Mrs. William A. Wallace, registrar; Mrs. W. Winslow Crannel, historian.



THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in Massachusetts, celebrated Washington's Birthday by assembling at Young's Hotel, Boston, and listening to papers on "Washington and His Services to the Colonies, 1751-1758." One of the most interesting of the papers was by our associate editor, Mr. Walter K. Watkins.

Few of the present day are aware of the manner of the introduction of Washington's name to Europe: That this first mention of him was coupled with the epithet of Assassin, and that the act which produced this combination also commenced hostilities between England and France and continued that series of conflicts which harassed the North American colonies for nearly a century. It was at the age of nineteen, in 1751, that George Washington was given command of one of four military districts in Virginia. In 1753, Duquesne, Governor of Canada, sent an expedition to occupy the Ohio valley. Among the defenses built by them was one called Fort Le Boeuf, now Waterford, Pa. To this stronghold of the French, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent as messenger Washington, then adjutant-general of the Virginia militia, to prevent an encroachment of English territory. This journey in the winter season was accomplished and reported on by the young Virginian. To punish the French intruders, Virginia voted £10,000 to be expended, and a regiment raised, to be under the command of Joshua Fry, with Washington second in command. The French, meanwhile, had erected Fort Duquesne, and Washington, with a portion of his men, had pushed forward and received notice that a party of French was marching toward him. The tracks of the French scouts were discovered and found to lead to a rocky hollow in the forest.

The account of what then followed is derived from French authorities, and includes their version of Washington's own journal of the expedition, which was afterward found by the French at "Braddock's Defeat," printed by them, with other papers, under the following title: "*Mémoire contenant le précis des faits, avec leurs pièces justificatives pour servir de réponse aux Observations envoyées par les ministres d'Angleterre dans les cours de l'Europe.*"

From these works the following letter is transcribed, written by Marquis du Quesne to M. de Contrecoeur, June 2, 1754:

SIR—Since, the Letter I had the Honour to write to you, dated the 30th of last Month, whereby I acquainted your Honour, that I expected M. de Jumonville within four Days, the Indians have just now informed me, that that Party is taken and defeated; they were eight in number, one whereof was M. de Jumonville. One of that party, Monceau by name, a Canadian, made his Escape, and tells us that they had built themselves Cabbins, in a low Bottom, where they sheltered themselves, as it rained hard. About seven o'clock the next morning they saw themselves surrounded by the English on one side and the Indians on the Other. The English gave them two Volleys, but the Indians did not fire.

M. de Jumonville, by his interpreter, told them to desist, that he had something to

tell them, upon which they ceased firing. Then M. de Jumonville ordered the Summons which I had sent them to retire, to be read, a Copy of which I here send your Honour. The aforesaid Monceau, saw all our Frenchmen coming up close to M. de Jumonville, whilst they were reading the Summons, so that they were all in Platoons, between the English and the Indians, during which Time, said Monceau made the best of his way to us, partly by land through the woods, and partly along the River Mananngahela, in a small canoe.

The account is continued in a letter of M. de Chauvignerie to du Quesne:

The Indians who were present when the thing was done, say that M. de Jumonville was killed by a musket shot in the head while they were reading the Summons, and that the English would have afterwards killed all our men had not the Indians who were present by rushing in between them and the English prevented their design.

I believe, Sir, it will surprise you to hear how basely the English have acted; it is what was never seen even among Nations who are the least civilized to fall thus upon Embassadors and murder them, the Indians are so enraged thereat that they have applied to me for liberty to fall upon the English.

The title of ambassador for M. de Jumonville rested on a summons which was headed as follows: "A Summons which M. de Jumonville shall read—From an officer of the Troops of the most Christian King to the Commander of the English Troops, if any he shall find on the Territories of the French King."

This account is from a French work, and though it contains Washington's own journal translated into French, the author was questioned by the compilers by such notes as the following:

Major Washington takes care here not to give a faithful account. But the endeavor he makes to justify himself will be seen hereafter.

To also counteract Washington's Journal, one by de Villiers is given, in which the event is alluded to as follows:

As I was the oldest officer, and commanded the Indian nations, and as my brother had been assassinated

M. de Contracœur called Messieurs Le Mercier de Longueil and myself to deliberate upon what should be done in the Campaign as to the place, the Strength of the Enemy, the assassination committed by them upon my brother, and the peace we intended to maintain between the two Crowns.

De Villiers also writes in the same strain on the capitulation of Fort Necessity, a work erected by Washington, in which he was besieged and forced to surrender:

That if they were stubborn we would take away from them all hopes of escaping; that we consented to be favorable to them at present, *as we were come only to revenge my Brother's Assassination*, and to oblige them to quit the lands of the King, our Master.

We made the English consent to sign, that they had assassinated my brother in his own camp.

The following article of the Capitulation Paper would go to show that

Washington was personally served with their opinions of his conduct, through ignorance of the right translation it was not resented :

ARTICLE VII.

And as the English have in their power one Officer, two Cadets, and most of the prisoners made at the Assassination of M. de Jumonville, and promise to send them back, with a safeguard to Fort du Quesne, situate on the Ohio. For Surety of their performing this Article, as well as this Treaty, M. Jacob Vambrane and Robert Stobo, both Captains, shall be delivered to us as Hostages, till the Arrival of our French and Canadians above mentioned. We oblige ourselves, on our Side, to give an Escorte to return these two Officers in Safety; and expect to have our French in two Months and a Half at farthest. A Duplicate of this being fixed upon one of the Posts of our Blockade, the Day and Year above mentioned.

JAMES MACKAYE,
G. WASHINGTON,
CONLON VILLIERS.

Whether the affair of Jumonville's death can be ascribed to the rash act of a hot-headed Virginian, young, and lacking the experience of military rules and usage as practised in Europe, or was an example of border warfare which has been repeated in many instances in later days, we are unable to fairly judge from the evidence furnished in the work quoted, as the French are accused of having garbled Washington's journal, the original of which has never been found by English writers.

Again, the account of the Canadian Monceau may be viewed as that of one who, in haste to depart, might have neglected details, which his imagination might supply. The English claim was that the party, through information given by some French deserters, were spies, and that the summons was to be read as a last resort. Washington denied that de Jumonville was killed in the act of reading the summons, as claimed by the French, which is substantiated by Druillon, one of the French officers captured, who, though claiming the privilege of a bearer of the summons, does not pretend it was ever shown. That all Frenchmen did not view the affair with great aversion and horror may be understood when the Chevalier de Lévis, second in command to Montcalm, called it "a pretended assassination."

An Indian ally of Washington, "Half King," boasted he killed de Jumonville with a hatchet, which may detract from this poetic description of his death :

Pierced by a murderous ball but aimed too well,
Prone at his assassin's feet Jumonville fell,
His death-weighted eyelid thrice to heaven he raised,
And thrice to upper light his eyeball glazed;
The tender memory of his lovely France
Can e'en in death that noble soul entrance.
He dies: and trampled 'neath inhuman feet,
His mangled limbs all vile dishonor meet.

This extract is from a poem by M. Thomas, member of the French Academy, in 1759, published in four cantos, which, fortunately for Washington, did not make him personally notorious, from the inability of the

poet to rhyme his name smoothly in verse. In fact, the name of Washington was to the French a *bête noir* as to its pronunciation.

Vendreuil, to the French Minister, October 30, 1755, writes:

First that there perished nine men with M. de Jumonville, who were assassinated with him by Col. Wemcheston and his troops, composed of savages and New England troops.

In 1755 the widow of Jumonville received a pension of 150 francs; and in the same year that Washington took command at Cambridge of the American army the daughter of de Jumonville entered a convent, dowered by the French King with 600 francs.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in Vermont, held its first general court and dinner at the Van Ness House, Burlington, February 22. Gov. U. A. Woodbury, Gen. J. J. Estey, Col. C. S. Forbes, Col. E. A. Chittenden and J. G. Norton were elected a committee to represent the Society at the dedication of the Louisbourg memorial in June next, and to make arrangements for all from the Society who attend.

At the banquet, which was to celebrate the one hundred and seventy-first anniversary of the settlement of Fort Dummer (Brattleboro) and Washington's Birthday, Gen. Peck presided. The Green Mountain Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution were special guests.

After his address Gen. Peck introduced Mayor Van Patten, who delivered the address of welcome, and Rev. A. N. Lewis sang "The Drum," a favorite song of Alexander Hamilton. The orator of the day was G. Grenville Benedict, whose subject was "The Colonial Wars and their Results." Among the other speakers were Gov. Woodbury, Col. Chittenden, Gen. W. W. Henry, Capt. F. H. Hardil, Robert Roberts, Rev. H. L. Wheeler, Capt. John G. Bourke, Gen. W. L. Greenleaf, J. H. Holton and Rev. J. H. Metcalf.

THE SOCIETY OF THE *Mayflower* DESCENDANTS.—A meeting of the committee of the proposed "Society of *Mayflower* Descendants" was held in New York on February 18. Further action was had on the new by-laws and details of organization. The committee held a meeting March 18, and the founders will be called together shortly to receive the report and elect a board of assistants. It is suggested that the election of the other officers be deferred until the Society has had time to take in additional members. Many applications for membership are already received and from all parts of the country, but action thereon has to be postponed until the Society is duly equipped with proper by-laws. At the meeting of the committee held March 18 the chairman, Capt. Richard H. Green, was instructed to draw up a report of the plans adopted by the committee to be presented to the founders at a meeting to be called for March 28, at the rooms of the New York Genealogical Society. Handsome designs for insignia were submitted.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS, 1776-1812.—At a business meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. G. Slade, New York City, January 12, it moved and adopted to drop "1776" from the name of the Society, and call it United States Daughters, 1812.

This action was reported to the Louisiana Society. At their next meeting every member voted declaring the Louisiana Society independent of the General Society, and kept their original title, "United States Daughters, 1776-1812." The president, Mrs. M. A. Bailey reported this action to the General Society in New York City, sending with the report her resignation.

Mrs. Augustus Ramon Salas, regent-general in charge of organization United States Daughters, 1776-1812, sent in her resignation, January 16, 1895, to take effect at once. She has been notified of her election as an honorary member of the Louisiana Society. Mrs. James Davidson Iglehart, the Maryland president for the United States Daughters, 1776-1812, has also sent in her resignation to the General Society in New York City.

THE NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES, General Commandery, held a meeting in Boston, March 13, when steps were taken towards protecting the title of the Order, which, it is claimed, has been infringed upon by the Military and Navy Order of the United States recently organized. Correspondence between the two Orders was laid before the meeting, and action deferred until the meetings of the State Commanderies of the Naval Order, which have been called. Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. Army, was unanimously elected general recorder of the Order.



NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

STEVENSON.—What was the ancestry of George Stevenson, who in 1749 was Justice of the Peace, Prothonotary, Clerk to the Court of Quarter Sessions, Register of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds, and the first Deputy Surveyor of York county, Pennsylvania? The Colonial Records and Archives of Pennsylvania show that he was in constant correspondence with, and was a trusted agent of, the Proprietary and Colonial Governments; that he was authorized to secure the enlistment of the quota of troops required from York county at the time of the expedition under Gen. Forbes against Fort Duquesne, and that he afterwards lived in Carlisle in Cumberland county and was active there at the commencement of the Revolutionary War. He had a brother by the name of Robert Stevenson, who lived in York county. Where did George Stevenson come from before he located in York county, and was he a brother of the Joseph Stevenson who lived in Cumberland county in 1750 to 1760, near where the town of Upper Strasburg now is?

BLACKBURN.—What was the ancestry of John Blackburn, who was Justice of the Peace of York county, Pa., in 1751, and who was Treasurer of the same county in 1759 and again in 1766, and who died in 1767? What was the name of his wife, what were the names of his children, and where did he come from before he settled in York county?

"PULPIT CENSORSHIP IN NEW AMSTERDAM" (February issue) says of Domine Jonas Michælius: "The absence of reference to Michælius during these first five years of the New Netherland Church may be due to his sudden departure for parts unknown, etc., etc." J. G. Wilson's history of New York, vol. 2, page 141, says: "This good man died in 1719, it is said, from the fatigues incident to a third voyage to England, etc., etc."

KNOWLES.—Wanted the lineage of the John Knowles who was of Eastham, Mass., and in 1725 of Hartford, Conn. Was he the son of Samuel and Mercy (Feuman) Knowles, and grandson of Richard Knowles, and who was the wife of the latter?

SMITH.—Wanted the lineage of Henry Smith who m. Ann, the daughter of Hon. William Pyncheon, the founder of Springfield, Mass. Henry Smith was said to have been the son of Frances Sanford, "a grave matron of the church in Dorchester," who became the second wife of William Pyncheon, who must, therefore, have been her third husband. Who was the first?

ALRICKS.—Wanted information in regard to Peter Alricks, who was Deputy to General Court of Pennsylvania in 1682-1683. Justice in 1684-1689-1690. Councillor in 1685. Judge in 1690. What was his wife's name and lineage, and that of Dorcas, wife of his son Peter?

MOORE.—Wanted information in regard to "David Moore, Gent," of Southampton, L. I., and of his wife Elsie, whose daughter, Eunice Moore, *b.* 1765, *d.* 1811, *m.* November 10, 1784, Obadiah Beardsley, *b.* June 18, 1763.

PHILLIPS (pp. 570 and 713).—Rev. George Phillips had (by second wife, Elizabeth . . . surname and parentage not known; is thought to have been the widow of Capt. Robert Welden) as third child and second son, Zorobabel, *b.* April 6, 1632. Settled at Southampton, L. I., as early as 1663 and *m.* Ann White; name of issue, if any, I have not been able to find.

TYNG—STEWART—STULL—EDWARDS—HUNTER—CLAYTON—COLMAN.—Information desired relative to the ancestry, etc., of Rebecca, daughter of Gen. (?) Edward Tyng, wife of Gov. Joseph Dudley, of Massachusetts; of Miss Stewart, of Calvert county, Md., who *m.* a Benjamin Harrison of Anne Arundel county, Md., and sister to "a Gen. Stewart of Revolutionary fame, to whom Congress presented a medal;" of John Stull, *m.* Mercy Williams, sister of Gen. Otho Holland Williams; of Nancy Edwards, *m.* Zachariah Forrest, brother of Brig.-Gen. Uriah Forrest of St. Mary's county, Md.; of Capt. David Hunter, grandfather of Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, U. S. Army; of Major Philip Clayton, 1741–1766, and his wife Ann Colman, also as to his title, together with name of his daughter who *m.* Nathaniel Pendleton.

MOODY or MOWDIE.—Did Sir Henry Moody, second Bart. of Garsden, Wilts, who *d.* in Virginia 166— marry and have issue? He was the son and heir of Sir Henry Moody, Bart., of Garsden and his wife Deborah. Lady Deborah came to New England in 1639 and owned an estate on Long Island, which her son Sir Henry sold in 1659.

MACLEOD.—Who was the father of, and where did he live, Malcolm MacLeod, of Bennington, Vt., *d.* 1777, "a brother of John MacLeod, laird of Rasay"?

DOUGLAS.—Of what Douglas family was "Col. George Douglas, lawyer of Accomac county, Va.," father of Margaret, wife of Col. John Wise, of Accomac, *d.* 1770?

ZABRISKIE.—What is the proof of the alleged relationship of Albert Soboroski, a native of Poland, and a settler in 1662 in Bergen county, N. J., to King John (Sobieski) III. of Poland?

READE.—It is said that Col. John Reade, of Delaware, who was *b.* 1688, in Dublin, Ireland (his daughter Mary *m.* Gov. Gunning Bedford, of Delaware), was a descendant of Thomas Read, lord of the Manor of Beedon and sheriff of Berks, 1581, *d.* 1637 (father of Sir Compton Read, first Bart). Where are the connecting links in this "pedigree" given?

LEWIS.—What was the name of the "laird of Loch-Lynn," whose daughter Margaret, it is said, *m.* John Lewis, a native of Ireland and had Thomas, Andrew and William, *b.* in Ireland and Charles, *b.* in Augusta county, Va.?

MOORE.—Who was the father of the brothers John Moore, some time King's collector at Philadelphia, and James Moore, Gov. of South Carolina, 1702?

ASGILL.—HAYNE (p. 455).—Your correspondent on page 568 is historically correct concerning Capt. Huddy. In the old days of irregular and slow posts, especially those to southern towns, it is probable that the execution of Huddy which did not occur until six months after that of Hayne, was not known in Charleston until a considerable time after, and it is possible that it was conceded by the inhabitants of that place, and especially by the ladies who had been aroused to such indignation by the Hayne outrage that Asgill's life was to have answered for Col. Hayne's as well as Capt. Huddy's; at any rate, the letters of a lady of Charleston, that I contributed to your January number, seem to indicate that such was the case. Among my old papers, I have some in reference to Capt. Huddy which I will at some future time contribute to your magazine.

MRS. MARCUS RICHARDSON.

MINUIT.—Who was Peter Minuit? The French word *minuit*, meaning *midnight* is not a creditable patronymic. The Dutch word *minuit*, meaning *minute* (small) is as natural a patronymic as little or petit. In this sense the name comes from Minutus, and may be a very ancient patronymic, possibly descending from the Roman period. The following brief, translated from the French, shows that it was in early use in France.

"A. D. 1180: Roger, bishop of Cambrai, approves the gift of ninety-nine dimes (church tenths) which a burgher of Arras named Adam had bought of Ansel (*m*) de Forest, knight, and of Tiene Minutus, a Cambresian knight, and presented to Jean de Cantimpré and his companion Matthieu. (Le Glay: Glossaire Topographique de l'anc. Cambresis)."

The name is widely spread; in Tuscany it has the plural form *Minuti*. But I suspect that Peter's real name was Minutus, and that he was ultimately of French origin, and that he adopted the form *Minuit* in Holland. Possibly the name, and even the descent of the family, may be discoverable in the huge mass of genealogical records stored in the libraries of Paris. A good searcher would be Leon Tajot, archiviste paleographe, 28 rue de Vangirard, Paris.

It is claimed that Director Minuit was born in Wesel. Will the records of Wesel *prove* this? I commend this inquiry to the Holland Society of New York.

§ THE DOLLAR MARK.—When was the dollar mark first used? When was it first used in the United States? When did the United States Government publications first use it? *The American Historical Record* (Philadelphia), vol. III., and Appleton's and other Encyclopedias give the probable origin of the dollar mark. I find that the dollar mark first appears on the ledger of Binney & Ronaldson, type founders, Philadelphia (predecessors of the present firm of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia), in November, 1797, and that they began manufacturing it at the same date. Is this the earliest instance of its use in the United States?

STEELE.—Having occasion to refer lately to "History of Essex County, New Jersey," by William H. Shaw, my attention was called to the following inaccurate statement on page 305 :

"Thomas Steele was an Englishman by birth and a surgeon in the British army during the Revolutionary War, at the close of which he resigned his commission and settled in Belleville, Essex county, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death. He was a man of considerable learning and skill as a physician and surgeon, but in his manner was rough and at times very offensive. He died about the year 1790, and was buried in Belleville; a tombstone marked his grave, but, as we are informed by Dr. Wickes, 'it was a few years since fraudently removed.' He left at his death a son not quite two years old, Thomas Edward Steele, who became a physician and practiced in Belleville, but died at an early age."

I have in my possession the family Bible of Mrs. Ann Tyson, who was born in 1734, wife of Thomas Tyson, of Second River (Belleville), N. J., and in whose house Dr. Thomas Steele was married, April 29, 1786, to her niece, Abigail Donington. This Bible contains the births and deaths of all of Dr. Thomas Steele's family, and shows that he died on June 14, 1813, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and *not* in 1790, as stated in Shaw's "History of Essex County."

It may be of interest to any of Dr. Thomas Steele's descendants to know that among his papers was the following *blazoning* of his coat of arms: *Argent, between a bend sable and ermine, two lions' head erased, in a chief azure three billets argent. Crest, a lion's head erased, gules.*

JAMES LODER RAYMOND.

WAYNE (see p. 567).—In reply to the query about the Wayne family I would say that I have a paper in the handwriting of my uncle, the late Samuel Jandon, giving the family of Anthony Wayne, who emigrated from County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1717, with his wife, who was Hannah Faulkner. They landed at Boston, and settled in Chester county, Pa. They had issue: Gabriel, *m.* — Hall; Francis, *m.* Elizabeth Jackson; Isaac, *m.* Elizabeth Iddings; Jacob; William, who went to Georgia; Sally, *m.* James Norton; Ann, *m.* Samuel McKerr.

Isaac Wayne commanded a company of infantry at Braddock's defeat, and was the father of "Mad Anthony" of the Revolution.

COM. BAINBRIDGE JANDON.

THE FIRST UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLAR.—When was the first silver dollar made in the United States? I inquired at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, recently of the custodian of the coin museum. He simply led me to a case and pointed to a silver dollar bearing the date 1794, and the legend that it was the first silver dollar made by the United States. Since then I have come across a copper-plate engraving of the silver dollar of the United States having on the obverse the head of Liberty, with "Liberty" above it and seven stars on the left and six on the right side, with the date 1793. This cut is in "Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations." By James Ede, goldsmith. Printed for J. M. Richardson, No. 23, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange. The illustrations were engraved by "J. Dodd, 1808." Plate 4 contains this: "1793 U S dollar." Was there a silver dollar made by the United States in 1793?

DE RUINE.—Wanted information in regard to Simon de Ruine who was first of Harlem, N. Y., later of Flushing, L. I. His daughter, Jacomina, *m.* September 9, 1668, Jean des Marets (*b.* April 14, 1645). They lived first in Harlem, later in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—What is the ground for the adoption, as part of their insignia, by the Louisiana Daughters of 1812, of a cotton bale? Is it agreed by historians that Jackson actually used cotton bales for breastworks on January 8, 1815? A recently read account of the battle, which I cannot at the moment lay hands on, says a very few bales of *hemp* were soaked in water and used as part of the breastworks, but that there were no cotton bales at all.

RANDOLPH.—Samuel F. Randolph, *b.* May 2, 1762, at Woodbridge, N. J., probably *m.*, about 1790, Phœbe —, *b.* September 2, 1762. Who were the parents of Samuel, and who was this Phœbe?

BRONWER-ROZELLE.—Cornelius Bronwer, of New York State, *m.*, about 1720, Molly de Rozelle. Who were their parents?

HYDE.—Can anyone furnish information concerning the ancestors of the Hyde family, of Virginia, descendants of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon? The line desired is that of John Hyde, who *m.* Dorothy Cotton, daughter of Rev. John Cotton, *b.* in England, *d.* in Boston, Mass., in 1652.

BOYD—FOOT—SMITH.—How can I identify two officers concerned in the journey of Maj. André—Capt. Ebenezer Boyd and Capt. Ebenezer Foot? Boyd is mentioned as of Sheldon's (Second) Dragoons, and also of the Third (or Manor of Cortland) regiment of Westchester county militia of foot, who stopped André and Smith at Crompond Corner, presumably near Strang's Tavern. I can find no mention in any record, other than Judge Dykman's article on the subject, which is founded on a statement of Gen. Philip Van Cortland. I would also like to know where to find record of the trial of Joshua Hett Smith, Arnold's reputed accomplice.

EVANS.—Wanted names and dates of birth of children of Gov. Evans, of Pennsylvania.

PRUDDEN (p. 569).—In N. G. Pond's "Records of Milford," John Prudden, son of Peter, *m.* Joanna (?) Plume, daughter of Samuel of Branford; settled in Newark, N. J.; *d.* December 11, 1725.

FLETCHER.—In the latter part of the sixteenth or the early part of the seventeenth century, three brothers named Fletcher came from England and landed in Delaware: Can anyone give date of landing, their names and their descendants? Was Gov. Fletcher, of New York, married? If so, what were the names of his children?

KNOWLES.—Parentage of Mary and Suzanna Knowles.—Information wanted.—The former was *b.* in 1765, at —, *d.* August 11, 1792, and is buried at Brooklyn, Conn. She *m.* Francois Cæsar Le Roy, a "French gentleman," about 1780, and had issue four daughters and one son. The

son *m.* Molly Eunice, daughter of — Moulton, of —, Mass., by whom there were seven daughters and three sons, some of whom were born at Sawpit, Conn., now East Chester, N. Y., and others in New York City.

Suzanna Knowles, *b.* 1764, *d.* at Bristol, Conn., May 16, 1842; *m.* Vine, son of Paul Holt, and his wife Sarah Welch, *b.* February 26, 1770, at Hampton, Mass. He moved to Bristol, Conn., and *d.*, while temporarily absent, at Willington, Conn., April 9, 1828. As their elder children, Josiah and Mary Scovill, were baptized at Brooklyn, Conn., in 1796 and 1797, respectively, and their younger, Ziba, at Bristol, Conn., in 1800, it is probable that they were married at or in the vicinity of the former place, but imperfect records fail to disclose such marriage.

It is surmised that Suzanna and Mary were children of Capt. Charles Knowles, who served during the Revolutionary War. He entered service as quartermaster in the Second Connecticut (Spencer's) regiment, May 9, and served until December 10, 1775. The regiment was raised at or in the vicinity of Middleton, Conn.; but Capt. Knowles' place of birth or residence was not recorded on the muster rolls. Subsequently he served in Knox's and Crane's regiments of Continental artillery (Massachusetts), from September, 1776, to 1781, and was transferred to the corps of artillery, and continued in service until November 3, 1783. Died —, 1796; but all efforts to discover where he was born, where he died or where buried have been so far fruitless. Any information to throw light on these points will prove invaluable towards perfecting the genealogy of the descendants of the Knowles-Le Roy and Moulton-Le Roy marriages, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

WASHINGTON (see p. 570).—As a descendant of the Gano family, I can most positively state that my grandfather, Stephen Gano, did not baptize General Washington either by immersion or any other mode, and, further, that he was not in the ministry at that time, being at the close of the war only 21 years of age; and had studied medicine, with a view of becoming—as he afterwards did—a physician, then a Baptist minister. He was, however, in the army for a short time, as surgeon's mate. Tiring of the army he was discharged to enlist in the privateer service and as a surgeon, sailed from Philadelphia in the brig *Saint Patrick* under Capt. Decatur, father of our late Commodore Decatur, U. S. Navy; was captured by the enemy and endured great hardships.

My great-grandfather, Rev. John Gano, son of Daniel, son of Stephen, son of *Francois*, *Germany*, French Huguenot refugees, was the chaplain and intimate friend of Generals Washington and Lafayette, and served as such during the whole Revolutionary War. It is said, but on no direct testimony, that he immersed the General at Valley Forge. I have many scraps and histories of Rev. John and his life, written by his son, my grandfather, but in none of these can I find any mention of his baptizing by immersion of our "Savior of his Country." And then, what if he did? We know that Washington was an Episcopalian, and that Church allows, and performs, baptism in three different modes—"pouring, sprinkling and immersion"—whichever way the candidate chooses. General Washington

was born in that church, lived and served as a vestryman in the same, and died a staunch churchman.

I would not be surprised to learn, if the facts could be gotten at, that he did perform the act, as the chaplain was a staunch Baptist, as all converts from one religious belief to another are. He was born, reared and educated a Presbyterian, as all his ancestors were, and being so intimate with the General, wished to *save him*, and he, being willing to be *saved*, allowed the chaplain to perform the act.

My ancestor was a remarkable man in many respects. He commenced his ministerial career as a missionary to the unconverted of the South. He raised, step by step, until, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, he was pastor of the Gold Street Baptist Church in New York City. His fame as a minister and patriot having spread far and wide, he was sought, solicited and urged to accept the office of chaplain, being unwilling to leave his pastorate. A very interesting account of him as an officer, can be found in Roe's "Near to Nature's Heart," pp. 246-250.

I have seen it stated a number of times, that *Chaplain* Stephen Gano performed this act, but he did not.

I have the history of the family from the Huguenot Francois, about 1650. The family are numerous, particularly in the South and West. One remarkable thing is the longevity, the first ancestor died at the age of 103, and many of his descendants died between 90 and 100 years. A son of Daniel, a brother of the chaplain, is now living in good health, over ninety years of age. Of twelve descendants of Stephen, Daniel,² father of John, in three generations lived to be over ninety years.

In the *Daughters of the American Revolution's* monthly magazine for April, 1893, is an article on Rev. John Gano; and in July number, 1894, one on Stephen Gano, by my niece, Mrs. Washeburn, their great-great and great-granddaughter.

JAMES TALLMADGE BENEDICT.

DUVALL.—Information desired as to the parents of Thomas Duvall, born about 1739, a soldier in the American Revolution (Essex county, New Jersey) and a prisoner in the "Old Sugar House" in Liberty street, New York City, during the war. He m. Anne Ennis, Second River, N. J., about 1769, and had five sons and two daughters. It is believed that he belonged to the Virginia family of Duvalls or Duvals.

LEE.—Ralph Lee appears as a witness in a deed recorded in Chester county, Pa., Book E, page 55, dated September 2, 1727, executed in London by Elizabeth Green, wife of John Green, of London, *et al*, and acknowledged by Ralph Lee, October 15, 1731, before Jeremiah Langhorn, register and recorder of Bucks county, Pa., which appears to show that Ralph Lee was in London in 1727 and in Bucks county, Pa., 1731. It would, therefore, seem probable that he is a relative, perhaps father or brother, of William Lee, who first appeared in Bucks county, Pa., in 1725, was married there in 1727, and had a son named Ralph Lee. Wanted record of any Lee family, through any will or pedigree record, probably Virginia, or London, England, or other English Lee lines, having in the family a Ralph Lee and a William Lee living during the above-mentioned years.

REV. DR. SMITH (see p. 627).—In the March number of *THE REGISTER* I observe a serious historical inaccuracy in the article entitled "Free Masonry in the Continental Army," regarding Rev. William Smith, D. D. The writer speaks of him as "the then proscribed Tory," and as being escorted by Capt. Rudolph of the Continental army, in attendance on the Masonic Lodge, while the American forces were encamped at Valley Forge. Now as a descendant of both Rev. Dr. Smith and Capt. Rudolph I am supposed to have an equal opportunity with the writer to be aware of the facts in the case and must decidedly differ from him. The truth is, there has been a great deal of nonsense written respecting Dr. Smith by reason of his prominent position in the Province of Pennsylvania for fifty years, and which I have been at the trouble to contradict before now. He was, I may say once for all, *never* proscribed as a Tory, much less imprisoned as such, as has been stated, either before or during the Revolutionary War. He *was* imprisoned illegally with his (afterwards) father-in-law, the Hon. William Moore, of "Moore Hall," for defying the Provincial Assembly's arbitrary decree—and on appealing to the Crown of Great Britain was fully exonerated (he had already been released by the Assembly) and the latter body severely reprimanded by the ministry of the home government. But this was nearly twenty years before the Revolution began. His efforts in the beginning of the war have been styled by Bancroft as deciding, more than any other, the course that directed the councils of America.

The man who delivered that discourse on the "Present Situation of American Affairs" as the outbreak (in 1775) which was printed in half a dozen different languages and spread over Europe as well as America; who was the bosom friend of patriots like Generals Washington and Cadwalader and who abandoned his home in Philadelphia, accompanied the friends of liberty to the vicinity of Valley Forge, where he preached to the American forces during the winter of 1777-78; who preached to Washington and the officers of the army in Philadelphia, in 1778, after its re-occupation, and then and there *first* enunciated the idea of the Cincinnati; and who delivered discourses before the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, as late as 1790, certainly it is hardly possible such a personage could have been considered as a Tory.

His enemies (and he had many envious ones) had a writ issued against him in 1778, for him to prove his loyalty, but as he had taken the oath of allegiance over a year before, and it was clearly an attack against both himself and the college of Philadelphia by his and its enemies, no return was ever made of the summons. He eventually completely defeated this cabal, as he had the other of twenty years previous.

H. H. BELLAS.





Insignia of the
Society of Sons of the Revolution.